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Anniversary Address

By SIR CHARLES PEERS, C.B.E., M.A., President

[Delivered 27th April 1933]

IT is my pleasant duty to begin by returning to you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have once more done me. In electing me your President for the fifth time, and an officer of the Society for the twenty-sixth time, you have completed for me my record, for this is the last time that I shall ever ask for your votes in this room. If I am in my place next year I shall hope then to express to you how deeply I feel this final proof of your confidence; but the very fact that I am now entering on my last year of office turns my thoughts towards the end of my long service, and to the debt I owe to you all for your constant support and encouragement.

We enter on our new year, the 226th of the Society, under favourable auspices; and if for the moment I turn aside from the task before me, I know that I shall have your sympathy and consent. For we meet here for the first time in twenty years lacking a familiar figure. Already in this room, and in our *Journal*, we have commemorated the services of William Minet, late our Treasurer, but I cannot begin to speak to you to-night without giving expression once more to the *desiderium tam cari capitis*. For twenty years an entirely trusted colleague, for more than twenty a constant friend, his memory for me is not one that can fade. And in the form of words which we use each year, his good and faithful service will remain as a witness for him to those who have not known him as we did. And we can add that it will be carried on, for in Mr. Holland-Martin we have an entirely worthy successor, whose distinguished record will

add yet further honour to the office which so many notable men have held before him.

In the first place, then, I desire to recall to your minds two proposals recently made, that the Society should possess a Presidential badge and a Gold Medal. Both these proposals have now been carried into effect, by the generosity and public spirit of certain Fellows of the Society. For the badge we are entirely in the debt of Mr. Kruger Gray, who has designed, executed, and presented it; he has also charged himself with the design of the medal, thus adding notably to the evidences of his skill and taste which we already have to show. Of the costs of preparing the dies for the medal I can say nothing, since these have been met by the generosity of certain persons who insist on remaining anonymous. Thus from time to time we have seen the addition to our possessions of things that may add dignity or interest to our proceedings, small landmarks which do not lack significance, and to those of us who have known their origin full of pleasant memories. That other such gifts may yet be made we need not doubt, since there is room for them, and the spirit which prompted the giving of their forerunners is still alive among us. If we look back on the past year's work, we shall see, as we have of late been accustomed to see, that the impetus towards original research shows no sign of weakening. Every year the number of those qualified to undertake such work increases, and there is no need to shake our heads over this: there will always be room for first-rate work in British archaeology. As investigations continue the field widens out and the gaps in knowledge become more evident: we have from time to time to revise our programmes, and it goes without saying that a judicious revision is a powerful incentive to fresh effort. Our place as the premier institution in British archaeology becomes increasingly responsible, and whatever we may accomplish there must always be a consciousness that further and greater efforts are incumbent upon us. In the past year we have continued three investigations, on all of which reports have been made to us in this room, and it would be superfluous for me to enlarge upon them. At Richborough the Society carries on an excavation of what I may call the old type, that is to say one which is carried on at our own discretion without external co-operation, and in which work proceeds leisurely from year to year, unaffected by the need to conform to a time-limit. At St. Albans and Colchester the conditions are far otherwise. Both excavations were begun because circumstances made it necessary that they should be at once undertaken if at all, and carried through within a definite time,

and in both cases the local organizations have been brought into partnership with us. Anything like a meticulous examination of the whole area affected would be impossible, even if it had been desirable, but what has been accomplished amounts to far more than a mere outline of the history of either site. At Colchester the identification of a native site, of humble character, in 1930, inspired the hope of more important discoveries in this kind in 1931, a hope which in the event was not realized, for what then came to light was chiefly referable to the early years of the Roman invasion. In 1932, however, more evidence, but not quite of the sort that had been anticipated, was secured of the native settlement. If Cunobelin's capital was in any way worthy to be described as a town, then it is yet to be found. What has so far come to light points rather to a system of separate kraals than to an organized planning, and it is evident that the full story is not yet in our hands. At St. Albans the position of the native site, and of the first and second Roman cities, have been satisfactorily demonstrated, but the importance of last season's work lies in the extension of our knowledge of the pre-Roman occupation of the district. The identification of an important and strongly defended native settlement at Wheat-hampstead raises the question whether this rather than the neighbourhood of St. Albans is not the site of Caesar's engagement in 54 B.C., and a new significance thus attaches to the boundary dyke known as the Slad which runs between the two positions.

These three excavations, concerned with Roman and immediately pre-Roman sites, have occupied our attention, at least in the case of two of them, by necessity rather than by choice. If we had been free to choose, we should have been unlikely to confine our research funds to so narrow a period of time, and I hope that in the near future we shall be engaged on work of more varied character. While the conduct of one major excavation should always form part of our programme, it is easy to see that great service could be rendered to archaeology by a series of minor enterprises undertaken with a special object in view. I have always considered that a fairly extensive examination of one of our really large hill-fortresses would be a very suitable occupation for us, and the organization of such a work would, as it happens, present little difficulty. To this might be added, as occasion served, a series of smaller works, which would as a rule make no great demands, individually, on our time or our resources. These should be devoted to sites where it might be reasonably anticipated that remains of a single period,

unmixed with others, might come to light. For example, early Norman castle-mounds whose occupation could be shown to have covered only a few decades, up to a major limit of a century, might yield pottery of eleventh- and twelfth-century dates which would help to clear our ideas on that, at present, doubtful matter. Equally the examination of certain earthworks, such as those at Witham and Maldon, which can be definitely assigned to the tenth century, should give us certain materials for close dating which would be of much value actually and relatively. And on the appropriately obscure period in our history which most of us have agreed to label as the Dark Ages, a really uncontaminated site, difficult as it might be to find, would at least offer a fascinating problem where the evidence might be expected to be largely negative. Matters such as these could not fail to be very much in the minds of those of us who were present last year at that very pleasant and successful gathering, the London Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. English archaeology, we felt, was on its trial before the learned world, and at the end we had some reason to believe that we had come pretty well out of it, and demonstrated to our visitors that we had plenty to show them, and a far from negligible school of archaeology engaged upon its study. Last April, when this matter was much on my mind, I spoke at some length in this room on the British contributions to the programme, and generally on the international aspects of such an assemblage in London, an assemblage full of significance not only for the science but, as it happened, for the politics of prehistoric archaeology. Although a formal report of the Congress is now passing through the press and will, I hope, shortly be available, it may be apposite to record here that the number of members and associates taking part in the Congress amounted to 654, and that, with the notable exception of Russia, all the principal nations were represented. On the opening day, 1 August, H.M. Government gave an official reception to the delegates and members at Lancaster House, where they were at the same time able to inspect a special exhibition of recent archaeological work arranged for the Congress by the authorities of the London Museum. The Sectional Meetings were held at King's College, and lasted from August 2 to 6, during which time some 186 communications were made. During the meeting special papers were read before the whole Congress, illustrating different aspects of British archaeology. These were by Dr. Cyril Fox on the Personality of Britain, Mr. Thurlow Leeds on Celtic Art in Britain, Mr. Kendrick on the Crafts in Ancient Britain, and Mr. O. G. S.

Crawford on Air Survey and Archaeology. During the week sectional visits were made to the British Museum, to the Royal College of Surgeons, and to Bedford College, where a special exhibition illustrating the results of the Royal Anthropological Institute's expedition to the Kharga Oasis had been arranged. Sections I and II also visited the palaeolithic sites in the neighbourhood of Swanscombe under the guidance of our Director and Mr. H. Dewey. The concluding meeting was held on 6 August, when it was decided that the Second Congress should be held at Oslo in 1936. Following the London session, excursions had been arranged to Oxford, Cambridge, Wiltshire, and Ireland, in which about eighty members took part. By this means it was possible to make our visitors personally acquainted with some, at least, of our most notable prehistoric monuments. The Oxford excursionists were thus able to see the Rollright Stones, the White Horse, and Wayland's Smithy, while the Cambridge party visited the Devil's Dyke, Warren Hill, Burnt Fen, and the palaeolithic deposits at Bramford. The two parties united at Salisbury on 9 August, and visited Old Sarum, Stonehenge, Yarnbury, Windmill Hill, Avebury, the Wansdyke, and Silbury. Finally, a few visitors went to Ireland for a few days in Dublin, Belfast, and the neighbourhood.

Where all went so well it is difficult to give special commendation, but seeing that the credit of our Society was intimately bound up with the success of the Congress, I hope that you will find it fitting that I should in your name make due acknowledgment here of the admirable and unremitting work of the executive of the Organizing Committee, and should mention their names with honour: Prof. Myres, Mr. Thurlow Leeds, Mr. Holland Martin, Prof. Gordon Childe, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Radford, Mr. Louis Clarke, Dr. Cyril Fox, and Prof. Minns. I give the names as I find them in the records, in no sort of order, since all have deserved so well of us that no precedence is possible. If we may judge of what was said of us by our visitors, we may congratulate ourselves on the effect produced, and I expect that a good many of you have lately seen a publication which seems to be a notable commentary on the spirit of the Congress, I mean the current report of the Romano-German Commission—Römisch-Germanische Kommission—of the German Archaeological Institute, which is largely composed of what is practically a German paraphrase under the superintendence of the authors of Messrs. Kendrick and Hawkes's *Archaeology in England and Wales*, fully illustrated from the original volume. But lest we as a society should be

inclined to think too well of our performance, I feel that it may be salutary to call your attention to the fact that of our 800 Fellows only 100 joined the Congress, a fact not only regrettable in itself but the cause of a sensible deficit in the meeting's finances, which some of us have had to make good from our own pockets.

The opportunities given by an International Congress to co-ordinate research and to draw attention to matters needing amendment are not the least valuable of its results. At the London Congress several important decisions were taken. An international committee was appointed to consider a scheme for correlating the Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in Albania, South Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Thrace with those of the Middle and Lower Danube on the one hand and Macedonia, Greece, Crete, and the Archipelago on the other: a research committee for the study of the monuments and the civilization of the western Mediterranean basin was nominated: an international vocabulary of technical terms in use in prehistoric archaeology was proposed, under the editorship of Prof. Childe: prehistorians were invited to set down shortly and clearly, for the information of their colleagues in other countries, their systems of classification, particularly in respect of any changes in the existing terminologies which they might suggest, and on the diplomatic side a resolution was addressed to the Egyptian Government expressing regret at certain action that had been taken by the authorities in Cairo in restraint of recent prehistoric investigations.

It remains for us in this country to see that the intimate and cordial relations now established shall be fostered and maintained in the interval between this Congress and the next, and above all to see to it that British learning shall hold its own at Oslo in 1936 with the best that other lands can bring to that assembly.

The fact that my period of service as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments comes to an end this year inevitably suggests a review of the present position of the national monuments, and the part which our Society has to play in regard to them. Let us first consider the statutory position. It is only a little more than fifty years ago that the first Ancient Monuments Act was placed on the Statute Book, and its value lay more in the recognition of a principle than in the protective powers it gave. Before that time private enterprise and personal influence had to initiate any action that might be taken, as the only definite motive-power. But if it be true that a weight of public opinion is a necessary preliminary to any Act of Parliament, it is equally so that the administration of the Act is a powerful instrument

for the growth of public opinion. An object lesson will set men thinking, and interest succeeds to indifference. If the point at issue is a straightforward one, the outcome may be of value as a precedent, and so a standard of practice may be established. In the result, the need for fuller protective powers will become the question at issue, and for the monuments the extent of their right to survive will have to be set out in terms of the limitation of private action. Twenty years ago, just before the War, the advance in the conception of the nation's interest in the preservation of its monuments had developed to the extent set forth in the clauses of the Act of 1913. It will be a long time before the powers then obtained have been fully utilized, by which I mean that the compilation of a list of scheduled monuments from which nothing of real importance shall be missing is by no means in sight at present, and even if it could be held to be actually accomplished, it would amount to little more than a precaution whose validity might in any case and at any time be put to the test. On paper the machinery for final and permanent protection of any monument is provided, but in practice the department of State administering the Act has no conclusive powers, for the simple reason that opinion is not yet sufficiently developed to sanction such powers. And this is where unofficial expert opinion has its part to play. The essence of the matter is of course that it should be recognized as expert, whether proceeding from an individual or a society. Personal or collective credentials are involved, and the scope of such expertism must be clearly defined and agreed. To claim too wide a jurisdiction tends to weaken any case, though from the point of view of the monument to be protected a many-sided defence is obviously an advantage. Indeed, the very definition in the Act allows for this, where the qualifying attributes of a monument are set down as historic, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological, and to the recognition of the value of such a definition is due the extension of the State's powers of protection conferred by the Ancient Monuments Amending Act of 1931, which makes provision for the control of the surroundings of monuments, and not as in the previous Act only of the monuments themselves. Such a provision might have appeared to be implied already, since it is so obviously necessary, but the test case of the Roman Wall proved this not to be so, and the projected enterprise of a quarrying company gave the necessary impulse to secure this very weak point in our legislative defences. So much may shortly be said of the scope of the existing Acts, but that is only half the story. There remains the question of

their application. Here, more than anywhere, do we become sensible of the tentative character of official policy. No church in use and no inhabited house can be brought under the provisions of the Acts, whether restrictive or beneficial. That there are reasons of policy and expediency for this we all know, but it cannot be denied that a State which is debarred from contributing to the maintenance of the most magnificent section of its national inheritance is no more than half-hearted in its endorsement of its own Statutes. Do not mistake me: I am not here before you as a bureaucrat seeking to extend his jurisdiction, but as a Civil Servant with one official leg in the grave, having in his time learnt at least this lesson, that the monuments are more than the laws, and their advantage the real national interest, even though some mere individual appears to be thereby benefited. Heaven knows we get little enough benefit from being governed nowadays, and it seems wanton to erect these disabilities into a principle. It is to this restriction that are due nearly all the first-class dilemmas which we have from time to time to face, and in which we as a Society are often called upon to intervene. That our intervention must take the form of advocacy or advice rather than a money contribution is not our fault: learned Societies are proverbially poor, and no one thinks the worse of them for that. Our part should be to see that our help is given where it can be most effective, that is, that we should be careful to choose our own ground, where we can speak with special and acknowledged authority. We might well be inclined to greater fervour in the support of a beautiful building, but on the question of beauty we have no exclusive claim to be heard; others are equally, perhaps more competent. On historic value and tradition, however, our views should prevail, because we are by prescription the best assessors of their real significance. Only two years ago, in the course of a Presidential Address, I found occasion to note the fact that the antiquary had a recognized part to play in the body politic, and that his equipment of historical and archaeological knowledge was much more than a mere accomplishment. The presence of our representatives on official boards and commissions is encouraging to us and salutary to the bodies concerned, and nothing has been more notable of late years than the general acknowledgement of the value of the historical factor in cases where buildings and sites of all descriptions are concerned. That a good deal of this feeling is due to the work of the Historic Monuments Commissions, the English section of which owes so much to our Secretary, Mr. Clapham, is undoubtedly

true: the nation is in a way to understand the extent and significance of its historic possessions, and the will to protect them is bound to develop. Only the other day, being at Ditchley, the home of our former President, Lord Dillon, I found that there was only one opinion as to the prospect of its sale and the possible disposal of all that it contains. As our great country houses go, it is not one of the oldest, having been built in 1722 to replace the old house of the Lees. But it is a fine design by Gibbs, in singularly perfect condition, retaining the heavy sash-windows which have so generally given way to the lighter work of the later Georgian craftsmen, and still possessing the pavilions flanking its forecourt, and the curved passage-ways joining them to the main building. Within is much original panelling and plasterwork and a wealth of pictures and furniture, portraits of Lees and Dillons and of the Stuarts which the Litchfield marriage brought thither—all the story of an old family, gathered together and added to from time to time; infinitely attractive in itself and quite irreplaceable. No doubt Ditchley should be kept as it is, but nothing seems less likely: few people want such a house nowadays, and to bring it to modern standards of comfort and convenience would be exceedingly costly. To lose such a house would be a national loss; but how is that to be prevented? Certainly we have no obvious machinery to be set in motion in such a case, and we cannot always expect outside intervention. The National Trust, as a body not hampered by official inhibitions, might find such a case appropriate, were it not that, like ourselves, it has no money to spare. There is indeed one organization, but not of native origin, which from its ample resources has done much invaluable work in Britain of late, I mean the Pilgrim Trust; but it is snowed under with appeals for help, and cannot be expected to rescue everything which we cannot manage to secure. With one of its benefactions, the grant of £25,000 to the repair of Durham castle, I have, as a member of the Castle Committee, been closely connected, and without in any way belittling the splendid effort made locally it is fair to say that if the Trust had not supplemented it so liberally a great part of the medieval building might by now have collapsed into the river Wear. As far as the western range is concerned, it may be said to be now in measurable distance of security, but when that is accomplished, the whole of the north wing, containing the famous Norman gallery, will have to remain supported on wooden shores until a further large sum is available for its treatment. And no one can see whence that is to come.

The tale of such things could easily be continued, and it is only by looking over longer periods of time that the success or failure of our efforts can be appreciated. An Anniversary suggests retrospection, and since it is now a quarter of a century since I was first elected an officer of the Society, I turned with some interest to the account of the anniversary of 1908, being the last year of Lord Avebury's presidency. In his address is told the story of Crosby Hall and its destruction: a story which differs in no essential from what might happen to-day—the building and its site had been sold, before any one knew that a sale was in question, to a Banking Company, who proposed to pull it down. A deputation to the City Corporation, headed by our Fellow Sir Henry Howorth, and certain other Fellows of the Society, petitioned for its preservation, and was so far successful that a committee was formed to raise funds for its repurchase. By such means, and with the support of the Corporation and the London County Council, and the expressed approval of H.M. King Edward VII, no less than £50,000 were raised. But this sum fell far short of what the Bank demanded, and since the Government, on being appealed to, decided that it did not feel justified in intervening, Crosby Hall duly disappeared from its historic place. Later on the stones and roof of its dining hall were reassembled in Chelsea, where they may be seen to-day. A minor enterprise of our Society was more successful. In conjunction with the National Trust, the Wiltshire Natural History Society, and others, we took steps to prevent the use of the Sarsen stones of the Devil's Den near Marlborough for building the new Southampton Docks. This was accomplished by buying some acres of the stones and baulking the engineers of their prey. This is a more cheerful story, for to-day the largest docks that Southampton has yet seen are in course of construction, and when last year I went over the works with the distinguished engineer who is directing them, nothing I am sure was further from his mind than the idea that it would be desirable to raid the Wiltshire Downs in quest of material for his concrete blocks.

There is one more satisfactory paragraph in the address. It deals with the time-honoured abuses of the law of Treasure Trove, as upheld by the Treasury, who by their insistence on giving the finders of treasure less than the assessed value of their finds, ensured the loss to science of valuable archaeological evidence for the sake of a negligible annual revenue to the Crown. It appears that the protests of that time were so far effective that a special committee was appointed four years later to consider the matter. But its report was ignored, and it was not till

a few years ago that our Fellow Dr. Hill succeeded in getting the procedure put on a footing which will ensure no loss of the archaeological evidence. Another step in the upward progress of archaeology. Lastly, there is a report on excavations in Pevensey Castle, in which our Fellows Mr. Sands and Mr. Montgomerie disclosed the ground plan of the Norman keep, which was remarkable in having three apsidal projections, and incorporated in its structure a Roman bastion also apsidal. Other keeps, to wit London and Colchester, possessed one apse each, but this profusion was hitherto unexampled. Pevensey Castle has now for some years been in the charge of my Department, and only this spring further clearing has added to its remarkable and abnormal keep two more apsidal bastions, making six in all. The exploration is now complete, I am glad to say, and the tale of its abnormalities is definitely told.

Taking these records as they stand, it does not appear that we have made a great deal of progress in the crucial matter of relative values, and if any is to be made, its inspiration must come from our Society and kindred institutions. There are things which ought to be preached in season and out of season, and the doctrine that we particularly should preach is that of the irrelevance of cost. If it would cost a million to preserve some great and irreplaceable work of art, then the million ought to be spent, in defiance of the economists. The doctrine of nicely calculated less or more has been responsible for more disasters than any other: it is in fact the last argument that ought to be used. Assuredly we shall accomplish little while respect is paid to it. Let me give you one instance, which I feel certain you will approve, at any rate intellectually. The greatest and most impressive relic of megalithic planning in this country, and I feel prepared to add, in any other, stands smothered in trees, gardens, and houses; I mean Avebury in Wiltshire. What a marvellous thing it would be if all the village which has grown parasitically among it, largely constructed of its mutilated materials, could be bought up, swept away, and utterly obliterated. The place would be without parallel. And yet . . . Will any of us here live to see the thing accomplished? Indeed, I think not. So in this spirit the old Roman Wall may be quarried away and Durham Castle fall into the Wear; the Adelphi may disappear beneath a mountain of concrete, and Carlton House Terrace remain standing, and the economizer of money will not be the richer but in every way the poorer. On the morrow of the publication of a depressing Budget we can be under no illusions as to

the spending power of a modern government, but how little would seem to be available for the services which mean so much to us. Last year I spoke of the project for an Institute of Archaeology in the University of London, and of the sum which would be necessary to start it. A great deal of work has been done since then, but we are still a long way from our goal and painfully searching for ways and means: we are not wasting our energies in involving official aid, a perfectly hopeless quest; if in the event success comes, it will come through private enterprise and personal work alone. The fact is that in this and in kindred matters we not only have a great part to play, but must make up our minds that we have to play it alone. Nothing is to be gained by blinking the issue: we are not to expect what is not forthcoming. Only this morning I was present at a discussion on the line of a new road which, if made, would be quite exceptionally destructive of the history of a district—two thousand years of history. It was stoutly defended by the local authority on account of the fact that it would be cheaper than a route which would leave the ancient works untouched. That seemed to them to be final. The road-makers of the Dark Ages, if there were any, could have come to no other conclusion.

The Early Saxon Penetration of the Upper Thames Area

By E. T. LEEDS, F.S.A.

[Read 8 December 1932]

IN 1912, when I undertook a survey of the distribution of the Anglo-Saxon saucer-brooches, I endeavoured to bring that survey into line with the historical records of the period, and thus was compelled to use the campaign of A.D. 571 as the pivot round which the results of my examination of the material must be made to revolve. Certain deductions in regard to distribution of types and decorative motives ensued, but the main result attained was the demonstration of a wider diffusion of the saucer-brooch and the 'applied' or 'composite' form than had been previously appreciated, and, further, the Saxon character of the material from a large group of cemeteries eastwards of the Thames-Ouse watershed.

Further researches into Anglo-Saxon antiquities convinced me that Mr. Reginald Smith had been correct in treating as suspect on archaeological grounds the records of a West Saxon invasion by way of Southampton Water, and in *The Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements* I adopted his view of an invasion of the Upper Thames region from the mouth of the river. I still, however, hesitated to discard the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* entirely, and consequently, in view of my earlier survey, suggested an additional Saxon invasion along the rivers which disembouch into the Wash to account for the presence of Saxon material in that area.

A fuller acquaintance with, and a more deliberate examination of, the antiquities of the West Saxon area slowly engendered an increasing suspicion of the little worth of the early entries of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* referring to the conquest of the future Wessex, with the result that I found myself increasingly unable to reconcile not only the invasion of the south coast, but even events of so late a date as that of the Bedcanford campaign with the evidence of archaeology. A chance find at Sutton Courtenay supplied the match with which to light the train of thought to which archaeological and geographical considerations had long been leading me. The outcome was the short paper 'The West Saxon Invasion and the Icknield Way' published in

History, 1925.¹ This restatement of my position represented no more than a brief summary of the conclusions to which time had brought me, but it seemed to arouse interest, sufficient indeed to win approval in some quarters, to instigate criticism in others. These variant attitudes towards a theory that not only set the final seal of my rejection of a West Saxon invasion of any importance from the south, but in turn discarded my earlier agreement with the conception of an advance up the Thames in favour of one which passed from the east into the Oxford region along the Icknield Way, have persuaded me of the need for expansion of the arguments advanced to support it, if only to emphasize the mass and importance of the material on which that summary exposition had been built up. Even some of those with whom the theory has won acceptance have failed to realize that modesty of statement does not necessarily connote lack of conviction. I trust that the fuller exposition of the views to which twenty years and more have brought me will serve at any rate to make this abundantly clear. It should be understood that this slow growth of a new attitude *vis-à-vis* the archaeological evidence and a more intense suspicion of the reliability of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* necessarily involves some change of opinion in regard to the interpretation of the material reviewed in the article on the 'Distribution of the Saucer-brooches'. While the statistics there tabulated remain practically unchanged, some of the conclusions in regard to date based upon forms or decoration now require modification. The chief feature of that modification is the certainty of the adoption by the Saxons of designs revived from the canons of Romano-British art. Just as under the Romans themselves, as Professor Haverfield pointed out many years ago, Celtic tradition held its ground, and indeed infused a considerable leaven into the formalism of Roman art, so under the Saxons the British once more were able to contribute their quota to the ornamental motives employed by the new-comers, not indeed in so marked a degree as in earlier times, but nevertheless sufficient to demonstrate that the native spirit had not died, but only lay dormant until the winter of the first devastating inroads had passed away.

¹ I have to thank the Editors of *History* for their courtesy in allowing me to reproduce the excellent map which was specially prepared by Sir Emery Walker, F.S.A., to illustrate that paper. It is inserted here (pl. xxxii) without further comment, but serves to explain the theory which the present paper seeks to develop. A few minor modifications would bring the map into line with all the points embodied in the present argument, e.g. a shift northwards of the dividing line between the Angles and Saxons in Mid Anglia, or the addition of a cemetery in Wiltshire (*Wilt. Arch. Mag.* xliii, 94), in my opinion obviously late.

It is an unfortunate fact, but nevertheless only too true, that there is only one writer who was at once a contemporary of any part of the period of the Anglo-Saxon settlements and who gives us something like a history of the events of his time. That is Gildas, though no one admits that his account is wholly satisfactory. There were indeed others, like Prosper Tiro (c. 430) and Procopius (c. 550), who fall within the first century of the settlements, but they are responsible for no more than isolated, if useful, statements. We may also omit from consideration the life of St. Germanus, whose Hallelujah Victory over the Picts and Scots belongs to the period between the withdrawal of the Romans and the date assigned to the landing of Hengist and Horsa in the south. But Germanus's victory has one important feature, namely, that it points to a concentrated attack on the north of Britain from the North Sea. In view of subsequent events it tends to show that the attention of the invaders was directed to the northern counties as early as and even earlier than to the south, a point to which I shall return at a later stage.

It is noteworthy that Gildas does not mention invasion of any specific part of Britain; he merely says that they landed on the eastern side of the island, by invitation of Vortigern. It is Nennius (c. 685) who names Kent as the point at which they were introduced, but there is no reason to suppose that invaders from north Germany would land there before descending on nearer and more accessible shores farther north. Gildas also mentions no names of specific invaders. It is again Nennius who tacks the three keels of Gildas on to the account of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa.

We are consequently reduced to the bare facts that an invasion took place, that, as might be expected, it descended on the east coast, and that it swept across the country, until at a date, which owing to a piece of obscure writing on the part of Gildas has provided scholars with a never-diminishing bone of contention, but which they are at least agreed can be placed between the years 493 and 520,¹ the invasion received a serious check at the battle of Mons Badonicus. The site of Mons Badonicus has also been, and is still, a matter of considerable controversy, but perhaps the preponderance of opinion is in favour of Bath. From Gildas's account it seems clear that the first rush of the invasion reached even beyond that point, but at the same time overreached itself, so that the invaders were weakened to an extent that gave the Britons sufficient confidence to reassemble

¹ Plummer, following M. Bordieu, *Rev. Celt.* vi, 1-13, prefers 493, Oman 500-3 or 516.

under the leadership of Ambrosius and inflict on the Saxons a series of defeats of which the final one at Mons Badonicus was not the least.

It is here to be noted that Gildas's words, 'when these most cruel robbers were returned home', would, if they are to be taken literally, mean that the Saxons vacated the country for a time and returned later to complete the conquest. In point of fact they need mean nothing more than that they retreated to a more easterly base. In any case the Saxons, even though they failed at Mons Badonicus just before or shortly after 500, were simply attempting to repeat the success of their first sweeping invasion which 'dipped its red and savage tongue in the western ocean'.

Gildas's account, therefore, short as it is, records two drives from the east coast which may have reached as far as Somerset, and both of them before 520 at the latest reckoning.

Plummer (*Baedae Opera Historica*, ii, 30, ch. 16) in commenting on the words 'domum reversus est' taken from Gildas, § 25, regards 'domum' as referring to the settlement in Thanet, but as already remarked Gildas never mentions any specific group of invaders. Nor indeed does Bede. It is later writers like Roger of Wendover who combine these words with the expedition of Hengist and Horsa to Kent. Bede in any case is in ch. 16 quoting Gildas; he there inserts the words 'adventus eorum' in the sentence 'XLmo et IIIo anno' which in Gildas seems naturally to refer to 'ex eo tempore', the time of the appearance of Ambrosius, whose date, in the event of the year of the battle of Mons Badonicus being 516, would be about 472. Bede is up to ch. 22 writing an introduction to his *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, as Plummer correctly observes; from ch. 12 onwards he quotes Gildas extensively, but he cuts Gildas's § 26 in two and interpolates a long account of Germanus's mission, which took place many years before the battle of Mons Badonicus, and even before the accepted date of the landing of Hengist and Horsa. Since the first part of his quotation from Gildas's § 26 is preceded by his own account of the origin of the Anglo-Saxons, it cannot be regarded as having any real bearing on his subsequent return to the ensuing passage which he takes from Gildas. Bede is merely editing history; he is not writing it.

Gildas's account, therefore, short as it is, is the one reliable account that we have of the first seventy years of the Anglo-Saxon conquest, and it records two drives from the east coast. The first is said to have reached the western ocean, but at what point is not stated. His words have all the semblance of truth,

for his reference to mountains and forests at least suggests that the Britons were forced back into the western counties, and indeed we know that many of them fled overseas to Brittany. The second at any rate attained nearly as far, but was repulsed at Mons Badonicus, of which one MS. says that it 'prope Sabrinum ostium habetur'. Some of the invaders may even have pushed forward in their raids through to the mouth of the Mersey. The identification of Germanus's field with Maes-Garmon, near Mold in Flintshire, may be hypothetical, but I see no reason for Plummer's assumption that, if the identification were correct, the Saxons must have sailed round to the west of Britain, as they could hardly have fought their way right across the island. Gildas distinctly says they did. The words 'de mari usque ad mare', followed later in the same passage by 'occidentalem oceanum', are decisive.

If, then, the invaders during the first seventy years of the conquest could have found their way far to the west of England, it seems difficult to understand why it took them sixty more years before, as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* would require us to believe, they established themselves as masters of a large part of the western tract of country over which they had already passed on one, if not on two, occasions.¹

From the archaeological side there are several lines of inquiry by which this problem of the penetration of the Midlands may be tested. These are (1) the distribution of cremation as one of the burial-rites employed; (2) the distribution of those relics which have a claim to be regarded amongst the earliest which have come down to us from this period; (3) later connexions between Mid Anglia and the Upper Thames area; (4) connexions between the Upper and Lower Thames areas; and (5) the distribution of the known settlements principally based on the evidence of their cemeteries.

(1) DISTRIBUTION OF CREMATION

One of the chief difficulties which confront the archaeologist in his attempts to reconcile the material available for study with the documentary accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement lies in the discrepancy between the burial-rites observed in some of the English districts and those of the continental region from which the invaders are reputed to have come.

¹ I feel convinced that the identification of Mons Badonicus with Bath or some point in that neighbourhood is the right one. I see no valid argument in history, and certainly archaeology affords no support whatever, for its connexion with Badbury Rings in Dorset.

Nothing is more certain than that in a region extending from Flensburg to the Ems the universal rite was cremation at the time of their first mass-attacks on this country. Isolated cases of inhumation-burial are indeed known, but these in the face of the great cemeteries, some of them containing cremation-burials extending over two centuries down to the latter part of the fifth century, may at once be dismissed as those exceptions which no more than prove a well-established rule.

From this region of cremation Bede tells us that practically all the invaders came. If, however, the cemeteries of Holstein may, as is probably the case, be attributed to the forefathers of tribes which settled part at least of the areas later assigned to the Angles in this country, what are we to think of the Jutes? It is not merely a question of the almost entire absence of cremation in eastern Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire. It is worse. It is the sad lack of archaeological evidence of any considerable body of inhabitants either cremating or burying in the Danish peninsula immediately before the flow of migration to England began.

Cremation was unquestionably the older rite. Nevertheless, the fact that even in those English districts where cremation occurs with greatest frequency early inhumation-graves are also known, seems to indicate that what I may term the flight from cremation must have begun at an early date in the history of the settlement. It is quite remarkable how many relics found with burials in England must clearly be assigned to the early years of the sixth century, and to not a few a still earlier date has been given.

It would seem then that we are compelled to admit that, wherever cremation-burials are found in large numbers, we are faced with a settlement that had succeeded in establishing itself at that particular spot (even allowing for a period of overlap of the two rites), at any rate before the middle of the sixth century. Examples of later cremation are indeed not unknown, but they do not warrant the assumption of anything like a general persistence of the rite after that date.

Now among the cemeteries in which cremation occurs there are some in which it is the sole rite employed; in others the proportion of cremation to inhumation is quite considerable. Of the first the outstanding examples are all in districts normally assigned to the Angles. To begin with, on the Yorkshire coast Saltburn-on-Sea contained forty urns, but it is at sites occupied by way of the Humber that the most striking instances occur. On the Roman road from the Humber to York we

have Sancton, from which the Ashmolean Museum possesses many urns, while at Hull many more are preserved. All the evidence goes to show that these are not all that were found. At York itself not only did the cemetery at Heworth yield urns up to a number estimated at about 200, but in 'The Mount' cemetery urns were, as Baldwin Brown has observed, 'found in such close conjunction with Roman funereal objects that there is no doubt of the continuous use by the settlers of the older cemetery'. On the south side of the Humber there is a fairly large cemetery with fifty to sixty urns at Kirton-in-Lindsey, barely twenty miles down the Roman road from the Humber to Lincoln. Far up the river Trent we meet with an interesting group. The first at Newark accounts for seventy, but this is quite overshadowed by those at Kingston-on-Soar (reckoned at 200), while in another at King's Newton an even larger number came to light. Such cemeteries may argue a longer survival of the rite in this notoriously heathen district, but, since numerous other mixed cemeteries occur in Leicestershire containing relics of the latter part of the sixth century, these purely cremation-cemeteries cannot fairly be regarded as being anything but early in origin. They indicate in no uncertain wise how deep the early penetration of the northern Midlands must have been.

A second group of pure cremation-cemeteries occurs in Norfolk. That at Walsingham, a few miles from the north coast at Wells, is famous as that which gave rise to Sir Thomas Browne's *Hydriotaphia*. The actual contents of the cemetery amounted to some forty to fifty urns; at Castle Acre the number is not known, except that they were very numerous. Recently many urns have been found quite close to the Roman camp at Caistor-by-Norwich.¹

At this point our evidence from important cemeteries containing exclusively cremation-burials ceases. But immediately we meet with others like Little Wilbraham (121 cremations and 188 burials), Cambridge (100 cremations and 30 burials), and Girton (130 cremations and 80 burials), all of which point to an early concentration in Cambridgeshire, before the rite of cremation had time to die out. Farther north too, in Suffolk at West Stow and at Lackford, though the actual numbers are not recorded, there is ample evidence to show that the rite was commonly practised. This region has produced many ornaments to which an early date, either late fifth or early sixth

¹ I am indebted to Professor Donald Atkinson for bringing these discoveries to my notice.

century, has been assigned, and practically all of them have come from burials.

Here for a moment I would venture to call particular attention to the recently published find by Mr. T. C. Lethbridge in grave 79 at Holywell, near Mildenhall.¹ Three cruciform brooches, exhibiting varying stages of development of the type, were associated with many other relics in the grave of an old woman. The group offers a good answer to those who are inclined to throw doubts on the value of typological development as a reasonable test of date. Among peoples of the peasant type to which the Anglo-Saxons belonged, a woman acquires part at least of her jewellery at the time of her marriage, and probably not many were unmarried. The latest of the old woman's brooches would be a later acquisition, and this is dated by experts shortly after the middle of the sixth century, while the others are assigned to the first half of the same century. Even the earliest of the three, however, is far in advance of other specimens found in the same region along with burials, so that what I have termed the flight from cremation must have been in full swing by A.D. 500.

In graves recorded by Bryan Faussett from his Kentish excavations, at Kingston Down, grave 299 (*Inventorium Sepulchrale*, 91) a richly equipped woman was buried wearing a fine fibula in good condition, while in a box at her feet was a second, demonstrably of an earlier class, from which a great part of the settings had been lost. There is no question of heirlooms, but of an older fashion of ornament laid aside in favour of a newer. The old woman at Holywell would have worn it in addition to her more fashionable pieces.

Now the Little Wilbraham cemetery, for example, produced many similar brooches, as early typologically as anything at Holywell, and it has besides 121 cremations, of which the greater number must in my opinion be reckoned as antecedent to the burials with which these brooches were associated, or in view of Dr. Roeder's new evidence possibly contemporary.

Mr. Lethbridge, in his comments on his discoveries, finds himself unable to accept in its entirety my theory of the invasion of the Upper Thames Valley by way of the Icknield Way from Cambridgeshire. He feels that the marked cultural differences between the relics found in the cemeteries at Cambridge itself and those immediately to the north, as compared with those of the cemeteries of the Barrington group, indicates a difference in the origin of the two groups of settlers; and that

¹ *Camb. Ant. Soc. Quarto Publications*, n.s., iii, 35.

the body who furnished the invaders of Wessex in consequence cannot have reached southern Cambridgeshire by way of the Cam before they started on their westward thrust. In short, there was a block of Angles (to which a line of dykes bears witness) already established to prevent entry of Saxons by that route. His objection seems to be a very fair one, but he offers no alternative suggestion to explain the presence of Saxons southward of this Anglian block. It is probable that the explanation is not far to seek. One of the most curious *lacunae* in Anglo-Saxon archaeology is the want of any known cemetery of the period at or near Huntingdon. In the local Institute in that town Dr. Garrood has arranged a small collection of archaeological remains from the district. Among them is a Saxon loom-weight from Hemingford Grey, near St. Ives, and a saucer-brooch, long preserved in the Institute, but unfortunately without any provenance. I have no doubt that somewhere in the district a large cemetery should be found. In view of its position in relation to the Roman site across the river at Godmanchester it is unfortunately possible that it lies beneath a part of modern Huntingdon. But, be that as it may, if the position of Huntingdon be viewed in relation to the Ouse and the series of Roman roads which radiated from that centre, it will at once be seen how the occupation of what later came to be known as Mid Anglia pivots on the south-west corner of the Fens, the very point at which the Ouse passes into higher country. Thus we get the famous cemetery at Kempston, near Bedford, with ample evidence of cremation along with burials, some of the latter with very early objects, and on the other the large group of cremations at Kettering (80 to 90) and six burials, at a point easily reached from the road running from Godmanchester to Leicester; and lastly the large group of settlements round Barrington and Haslingfield, to all of which rapid access could have been attained from the Ermine Street between Godmanchester and Royston. This road and another leading through Sandy would take the invaders direct to the Icknield Way.

There are a few groups of cremations along the lower reaches of the Thames, but nothing of any size. Probably those at Northfleet and Easden, Kent, are representative.

In the Upper Thames Valley the large cemetery at Long Wittenham produced 46 cremations as against 180 to 190 burials, a very striking proportion for a site so far inland, except in the event of fairly early occupation. That possibility is strongly supported by the conditions at Frilford, where the

unusual phenomenon occurs of adoption by the invaders to their own use of a native graveyard as at York. Cremation occurs even farther west at Brighthampton and Fairford, though in diminishing amount, but in what is apparently a purely Saxon cemetery at Bidford-on-Avon the two rites appear in numbers (30 cremations to 194 burials) closely comparable to the proportion at Long Wittenham.¹ Finally, in this survey of the distribution of the rite in Anglo-Saxon England, let it be remembered that not one single instance of a cremation-burial is recorded between Southampton Water and the northern edge of the Berkshire and Wiltshire Downs.

It is usual to speak of cremation in this country as an Anglian fashion, and undoubtedly it is more in evidence in the districts in which Bede places that people. But how did the Saxons come to begin the flight from cremation almost from the outset? In their native country they cremated as much as any of the Angles, and is it not possible that some of the large cremation-cemeteries close to the coast may even be Saxon? Take Sancton, for example. It is called Anglian, but practically every vessel employed in that cemetery to contain the ashes of the dead could have been taken straight out of such a cemetery as Westerwanna in Bede's home of the Saxons.

It has also to be remembered that some of the early cruciform brooches found in what are regarded as Anglian districts in England are indistinguishable from those found in the modern province of Hanover to which the Westerwanna cemetery belongs. It may be objected that it is only to the Angles that the evidence of deep penetration taken from the cremation-cemeteries can justly be applied. But granted that, even the Angles (witness Little Wilbraham and other sites) began to discard cremation in England as early as any of the neighbouring Saxons. In consequence, where we find cemeteries like that at Long Wittenham, and even more so that at Bidford-on-Avon, with a considerable proportion of cremation-burials, it is certain that the penetration of the Midlands must have thrust deep and fast to have allowed time for establishment of the settlements to which they belonged before cremation had time to go out of fashion. Gildas explicitly bears witness that this penetration had already come to pass by the early years of the sixth century.

¹ Recent discoveries at Baginton, near Coventry, have revealed the existence of cremation-graves higher up the Avon. The small Reading group belongs to settlers who either ascended or descended the Thames Valley to that point; on the basis of other evidence from that part of the valley 'descended' is certainly more probable.

(2) DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY OBJECTS

Decorated pottery of the early Anglo-Saxon period is sometimes stated to be almost confined to funerary vessels, and principally therefore to urns. This is an unwarranted assumption, due to the fact that practically all the examples known to English archaeology have come from cemeteries, and probably the same is equally true of north Germany. It is just as unwarranted as in the case of the so-called urns of the British Bronze Age, many of which show repair-holes and are thus merely domestic vessels used for funerary rites. The same is true of Anglo-Saxon pottery. It is best known from cremation-burials, but, as was proved at Sutton Courtenay, was also used for domestic purposes.

Moreover, as Sutton Courtenay also proved, it evidently belonged to the first occupation of the site. For only one small vessel with decoration was capable of restoration. Of its parts had been thrown out into a ditch, while one fragment had been burnt almost white in the fire of the adjoining house. Otherwise, decorated pottery has never occurred in that village-site except as casual sherds; and the most primitive-looking examples, remnants of a vase with bosses, had had their surfaces badly abraded by being trampled underfoot in the three rooms of the same house as that from which the burnt sherd came.

The rarity of decorated pottery in graves of the later part of the early settlements is due, not to its restriction to cinerary urns, but to its gradual disappearance from common use. It belongs to what may be called the cremation-period in this country. Later pottery is for the most part simpler in form, with rounded body and at best unobtrusive linear decoration. The somewhat eccentric shapes and elaborate ornament of the first period are wanting. The decorated ware may, it is true, be poorly represented in the cemeteries of the Saxons in the west, but it was evidently in use in their houses before they died.

Other relics of the Saxons tell a similar tale. Åberg's¹ examination of the distribution of cruciform brooches tallies with that of cremation. In their later stages they are principally an Anglian feature, but, as his table of early specimens included in his Classes I and II shows, the examples known from the region north of a line drawn westwards from the Wash are few in number, possibly because, as Baldwin Brown held, cremation lasted in the north a little longer, and cremation-urns have

¹ *The Anglo-Saxons in England during the early centuries of the Invasion*, 28 ff.

apparently never produced them. Åberg enumerates two from Yorkshire in his Class I, and in Class II fourteen specimens from Nottingham, Lincoln, Yorkshire, and Northumberland.

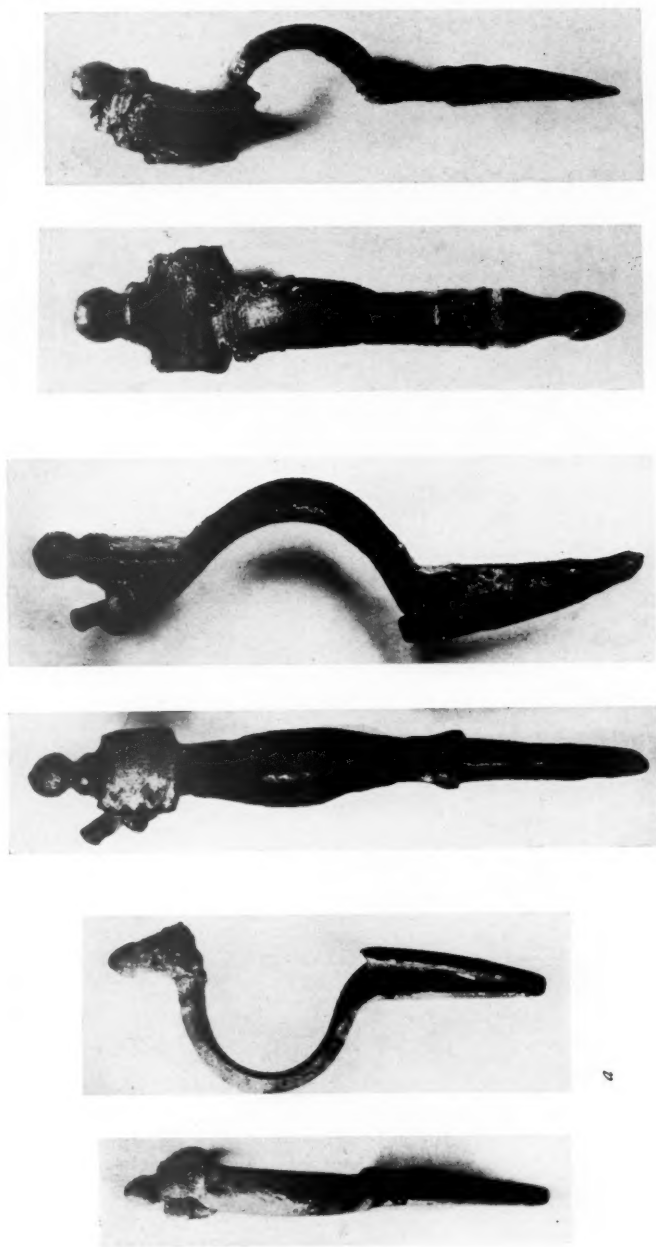
Against this for East Anglia (reckoned according to T. C. Lethbridge's grouping of the cemeteries)¹ are shown 11 in Class I and 28 in Class II, to which may be added, at any rate, three new finds by Lethbridge in the cemetery at Holywell.

The remainder of the early cruciform brooches, excluding Kent which has 5 or 6 in Class I and 3 or 4 in Class II, fall within south Cambridgeshire, Mid Anglia and the Upper Thames area. Their distribution is interesting: Cambridgeshire, 1; Kempston, Beds., 2; Brixworth, Northants., 1; Glen Parva, Leics., 1; Cestersover, Warwickshire, 1; and Frilford and East Shefford, Berks., 2 each. One notes at once that they seem to be scarce in the east of the area, though possibly the Cambridgeshire quota is imperfectly known. Two might have come by way of the Trent and down the Roman road from Nottingham to Leicester. The Frilford examples (pl. xxxiii, c) are typologically more advanced than those from Kempston and Cambridgeshire, and the pair from East Shefford (pl. xxxiv) fall at the end of the group.

In Class II we have Cambridgeshire, 4; and in Mid Anglia, Kempston, 1; and Islip, Northants., 2. Rugby, Rothley Temple, Great Wigston (the last two sites close to Leicester), and Saxby may, again, belong to the Trent group, and fall into line with Flixborough, Holme Pierrepont, and Cotgrave along its course from the Humber. On the other hand, there is a possibility that they may in part belong to the Mid Anglian group. Close to Saxby, for example, are the two cemeteries of Market Overton and North Luffenham, both Saxon in character. They seem to mark the northern limit of Saxon penetration, possibly the result of entry by the Welland, or more probably, as already suggested, of a northern thrust from the Ouse along the Ermine Street. Later the district between Northampton and Rutland appears to have fallen under some strong Anglian influence, and the Saxon element makes no headway against it.

South-west from Bedfordshire Class II does not extend. The reason is simple. The early forms of cruciform brooch are as much at home in the Saxon districts of north Germany as in the Anglian, and so are as liable to represent Saxons as Angles in this country. The two earliest examples of the type come,

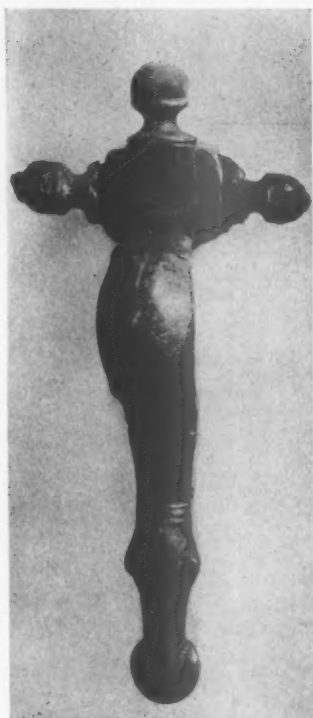
¹ One unpublished example is added to Kempston, two to Frilford (Leeds, *Archaeology*, 64), and there should be two, not one, as Åberg, from East Shefford.



c

b

Cruciform brooches: (a) Dorchester, Oxon; (b) Kempston, Beds.; (c) Frilford, Berks.



Cruciform brooches: E. Shefford, Berks. ($\frac{1}{1}$)



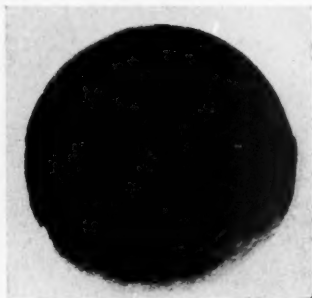
a



b



c



d



e



f

Light-and-shade border on Saxon brooches : (*a*) High Down, Sussex ; (*b*) Mitcham, Surrey ; (*c*) Brighthampton, Oxon ; (*d*) Long Wittenham, Berks. ; (*e*) E. Shefford, Berks. ; (*f*) Wheatley, Oxon. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



Evolution of the floriated cross design on Saxon brooches: (a) Long Wittenham, Berks.; (b) Luton, Beds.; (c), (h) Mitcham, Surrey; (d), (i) Guildown, Surrey; (e), (g) High Down, Sussex; (f) Croydon, Surrey. (1)

the one from Dorchester, Oxfordshire, the other from Kempston¹ (pl. xxxiii a, b). The latter, though a little later in type, yet is that which Åberg places at the head of his Class I, illustrating it by a specimen from the Frisian 'Terpen' where it is known by several examples, but he adds, it does not occur in England. The brooch, here illustrated, may be compared with his fig. 43.

He dates his Frisian type in the first half of the fifth century. The very early Dorchester brooch, at one time deemed to be too early to be connected with the actual period of the settlements, is now regarded by Roeder as capable of being so treated, and gains in importance from that decision.

Along with these goes the important group of equal-armed brooches, the distribution of which again covers the Cambridge-shire, Mid Anglia, and Upper Thames area. These, and their continental congeners, have recently been submitted to a searching analysis by Roeder with the following result. They are to be dated as follows: Kempston, \pm A.D. 450, Sutton Courtenay, \pm 475; Haslingfield and Little Wilbraham, Cambs., \pm 500. The Kempston brooch shows signs of wear, that from Sutton Courtenay has been repaired. The other two are in good condition. They are all of types known in Germany and were unquestionably manufactured there. They represent three stages in the history of the brooch, of which the last named is also the penultimate stage of its development.

We can go still further back. Another early type of brooch also well represented in north Germany occurs twice in

¹ In a recent article in *Antiquity*, v, 313, Mr. M. Hughes makes the astounding statement that Åberg notes, in regard to these brooches, that 'like other antiquities found in England they have no counterparts in the old homes of the Anglo-Saxons on the continent, and that he goes so far as to hazard the suggestion that they may represent a survival of the classical tradition in England as continued by the Celts, and not brought in by the Teutons'. Mr. Hughes concludes that 'it is quite possible that this type of brooch has no bearing on the date of the invasion at all'. It was on the advice of the Editor of *Antiquity* that Mr. Hughes read Åberg's work, but it would have been wise if the Editor had acted the role of Philip to the Ethiopian. I hold no brief for Dr. Åberg; he is quite capable of defending himself, but I am sufficiently conversant with his views to say that Mr. Hughes is guilty of what in a court of law would amount to a libel in ascribing to Dr. Åberg statements, which, even if I had never read his book, nevertheless from twenty years' acquaintance with him I could affirm he never could have made. Åberg never says these brooches are not found on the Continent. His words are: 'The spiral ornament and plastic animal figures of the equal-armed relief brooches are strongly influenced by provincial-Roman art. The same is true of a number of antiquities discovered in England, no counterparts of which have been met with from the old homes of the Anglo-Saxons on the continent, and whose appearance in England is therefore more difficult to account for.' A perusal of the leading paragraph of the chapter would have told Mr. Hughes Åberg's real view.

Bedfordshire : one at Luton is dated by Roeder ± 400 , the other from Kempston ± 425 . Again, the first is considerably worn, the second has been repaired.

Other antiquities from south Cambridgeshire and Mid Anglia, which belong to the same early period, are the window-vases (*Fensterurnen*), none of which Roeder places later than the end of the fifth century (*Die Sächsischen Fenstergefäße der Völkerwanderungszeit: Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission*, 1928, 149 f.), and the spout-handled vase (*Henkelgussurne*) from Great Addington, Northamptonshire, dated by Roeder at the close of the fifth century (*Die hannoverisch-englischen Henkelgussurnen der Völkerwanderungszeit: Kossinna-Festschrift*, 195; *Mannus*, Ergänzungsband, 6).

Mr. Lethbridge and others in drawing a line between the cemeteries of Anglian and those of Saxon complexion in Cambridgeshire place Girton in the former category. Roeder's researches into the history of the *Fensterurne* rather suggest that Girton initially was connected with the Mid Anglian group, whatever its later history may have been.

(3) LATER CONNEXIONS BETWEEN MID ANGLIA AND THE UPPER THAMES

In any case, we see this group of settlers with early antiquities in the later Mid Anglia embracing a stretch of country from the Welland in the north to the Icknield Way in the south, and from Cambridgeshire in the east to the western borders of Bedfordshire. And though farther west kindred objects are few, they are in proportion to those of Mid Anglia. At first, naturally, the invaders would have little time for what amount to luxury-industries, and so we find well-worn and even mended ornaments made originally in north Germany and treasured for long years after they had been brought to this country. But, as soon as more settled conditions prevailed, or at least when a firm hold on the eastern counties was established, there is a marked chain of antiquities linking the Mid Anglian group with the Upper Thames Valley. It is here that the saucer and applied brooches bring their evidence to bear upon the question. It is admitted that the designs upon these brooches are not easy to date, but even so the distribution of brooches with identical designs throws an interesting light upon the wide-flung connexions of this period. I have already in *History*, 1925, briefly remarked upon this distribution. A more complete survey will serve to dot the i's and cross the t's of this argument.

(1) Type as *Saucer Brooches*,¹ pl. xxvii, 1: Cambridgeshire, 11; Bedfordshire, (Kempston) 10 (two in the Ransom Collection at Cambridge have to be added to the older count); Berkshire (Frilford) 2. The border used on them also occurs on a brooch from Duston, Northants.

(2) Type as S.B., pl. xxvii, 5: Cambridgeshire (Barrington A, formerly called Malton Farm), 1; Bedfordshire (Luton), 2; Northants. (Duston), 2; Rutland (North Luffenham), 2. The same idea, but modified in detail, occurs on a pair from Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

(3) Type as S.B. pl. xxvii, 8: Bedfordshire (Luton and Shefford), 4; Rutland (Market Overton), 2; Oxfordshire (?), 1 and another 'obtained in Winchester' (both in the British Museum).

(4) Type as S.B. pl. xxvi, 1: Bedfordshire (Luton), 1; Berkshire (Reading), 2; and Gloucestershire (Fairford), 1.

(5) Type as S.B. pl. xxvi, 6: Cambridgeshire (Haslingfield), 2; Berkshire (Long Wittenham), 4; Oxfordshire (Filkins), 3, (one with variant border); Gloucestershire (Fairford), 3; Kent (Northfleet), 1.

(6) Type as S.B. pl. xxv, 4.

(a) With dog-tooth border: Northamptonshire (Finedon, Islip, and Irchester), 3; Bedfordshire (Newport Pagnell and Luton), 3; Berkshire (Abingdon and Long Wittenham), 3; Oxfordshire (Brighthampton), 1; Gloucestershire (Fairford), 3; Worcestershire (?), 1.

(b) With beaded border: Berkshire (Frilford), 3; Gloucestershire (Fairford), 2.

(c) With line border as S.B. pl. xxviii, 3: Cambridgeshire (Barrington A), 3; Huntingdonshire (?), 1; Bedfordshire (Leighton Buzzard), 1; Warwickshire (Bidford-on-Avon), 1; Surrey (Mitcham), 1.

(7) Type as Barrington, grave 8 (*Cambridge Antiquarian Society Reports*, v, pl. v, 1. = applied brooch with a sharp-pointed star). Cambridgeshire (Barrington and Holywell), 2; Northamptonshire (Islip), 1; Berkshire (Long Wittenham), 1; Wiltshire (Harnham Hill), 2.

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxiii.

In tabulated form the distribution appears :

	<i>Face and Leg.</i>	<i>Star and Leg.</i>	<i>Zoo- morphic.</i>	<i>Faces.</i>	<i>Leg.</i>	<i>Weak Star.</i>			<i>'Applied' with Star.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6 a	6 b	6 c	7
Cambs.	11	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	2
Hunts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1?	—
Beds.	10	2	4	1	—	3	—	1	—
Northants.	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Rutland	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxon.	—	(2)	1?	—	3	1	—	—	—
Berks.	2	—	—	2	4	3	3	—	1
Gloucs.	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	—	—
Warwicks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wilts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Worcs.	—	—	—	—	—	1?	—	—	—
Kent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Surrey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

It is to be noted that the above table shows constant connexions in this respect between the Saxon settlements of the Upper Thames and those of Mid Anglia, and on the other hand little or no connexion with those of the Lower Thames. The connexions, in short, carry on those which are indicated by earlier classes of objects. Apart from the numerous cases of similarity in the designs of these brooches, we have also to note the mass of material in the way of applied brooches decorated with zoomorphic patterns found over this same area. What is important also is that it occurs mainly on rather large brooches of constant size. It is true they are for the most part comparatively late, and therefore, it may be argued, afford no evidence one way or the other for the direction which was taken by the invaders. But in fact they serve to augment the general mass of evidence that a study of the antiquities can bring together to illustrate the trend of settlement from east to west. The statistics which I published in 1912 help to support this case by their proof of the greater frequency of these large zoomorphically ornamented brooches east of the Ouse-Thames watershed. It is from that area that the fashion must have been diffused to the west. The Lower Thames is impossible. Apart from the fact that zoomorphic decoration is very rare on any brooches of saucer-shape—the few examples of this type in that area are all demonstrably late—it is noteworthy that the applied brooch is there also

uncommon. There are only four rather small specimens, unfortunately almost all without their decorated plates, from Mitcham (London Museum) and a few others at Guildown, Surrey, but even so, insufficient to have fathered the enormous output of the type in the Midlands.

One further point. Brooches decorated with running spirals are notoriously difficult to date, although this is the design which occurs on a class of applied and even on saucer-brooches in north Germany. It has been said by Åberg (*op. cit.* 23) that running spirals do not occur on applied brooches in this country. This is incorrect. If a comparison with continental examples is valid as a test of date, it is interesting to find them at Luton and Frilford (Dunstable and Ashmolean Museums).

(4) CONNEXIONS BETWEEN THE LOWER AND UPPER THAMES AREAS

In 1912 I drew attention to the borrowing by the Saxons of motives and schemes of decoration and their application to the ornamentation of their own brooches, and though it does occur sporadically in Mid Anglia and Cambridgeshire, it is among the West Saxons that this borrowing is most strongly marked. The Kentish brooch-types from which the motives are taken are, according to Åberg, not to be dated before the middle of the sixth century, and it is only after they came into being that there is any recognizable evidence of contact with the Lower Thames. In addition to such marks of Kentish influence as I noted in 1912, there is yet another which is almost as important and one which allows an approximate date to be given to many of the saucer-brooches.¹ The motive in question is derived from the border of the same class of brooch from which the Saxons took the idea of a triple or quadruple division of the field in order to reproduce the triangular garnet settings, e.g. Long Wittenham, grave 123 (*Archaeologia*, xxviii, pl. xix, fig. 5) with which a specimen from the Jutish settlement at King's Field, Faversham, is well-nigh identical, and certainly imported into Kent. The border, as on the Ash brooch (fig. 1) is a round moulding on which an effect of light and shade was produced by dividing it into sections which were alternately plain or transversely ribbed. This pleasing effect took the fancy of the Saxon craftsman. A few examples will illustrate this point.²

¹ It scarcely appears at all in Mid Anglia or farther east.

² Nothing brings out in stronger relief the conservatism of the Anglo-Saxon clans than this adoption of decorative motives from one area on the ornaments beloved of another. If anywhere a whole-hearted acceptance of a new form might have been expected, it is in Essex, where many contacts with Kent have come to light. And yet at Southend-on-Sea, within sight of the Isle of Thanet

(a) It is admirably copied at High Down, Sussex, round a cruciform design with forked spiral ends (pl. xxxv, a). A good imitation appears on a small saucer-brooch from Mitcham, grave 22 (pl. xxxv, b, London Museum), and a less careful one on a pair from Brighthampton, Oxon., and Long Wittenham, Berks (pl. xxxv, c, d).

(b) Ultimately the motive among the Saxons loses much of its relief character and is expressed by an alternation of vertical



FIG. 1. Jewelled brooch, with light-and-shade border from Ash, Kent (†)

and horizontal lines, well illustrated on the brooch from Horton Kirby, Kent (pl. xxxvii, a), or farther up the Thames by one from grave 26 at Wheatley, Oxon., and East Shefford, Berks. (pl. xxxv, e, f).

From its initial employment as a border it was gradually adapted to other parts of the field, as is demonstrated to the full on the very large saucer-brooches, such as those from Dorchester, Stone, and Ashendon, which were made in imitation of the late jewelled brooches like the Kingston brooch.¹

Its occurrence in association with the forked cruciform motive on the High Down brooch, allowing this to be dated to the close of the sixth century, or even later, is of great interest, since it throws considerable light on the date of a whole series of itself, we find a brooch on which the jeweller has taken over the design of a Jutish type, garnets, shell-boss, and all, and planted it in the middle of a perfectly unmistakable Saxon saucer-brooch (*Antiq. Journ.* xi, 284, pl. xl).

¹ This is one reason for my disagreement with a thesis lately advanced by Mr. Kendrick, to the effect that the large Kentish brooches are early. If they are so, why did the West Saxons not copy the arrangement of their design? They took as their model the design of an earlier class and remained satisfied with that, merely following the fashion of ostentatious size in the later Kentish class.



a



b



c



d

Late saucer-brooches: (*a*) Horton Kirby, Kent; (*b*) Sutton Courtenay, Oxon;
(*c*) E. Shefford, Berks; (*d*) Harnham Hill, Wilts. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

B
E
a
L
C
i
s
v

brooches by the fact that the design has played an important part in the evolution of the patterns used to decorate them. The design apparently begins in a simpler form on small applied brooches, as a floriated cross at Long Wittenham. It is somewhat modified on examples from Luton, Mitcham, and Guildown, almost identical, except that that from Luton has its cross beaded instead of plain. The first is one of the very few instances of such patterns in Mid Anglia, and the others of the scarce occurrence of applied brooches in the Lower Thames Valley (pl. xxxvi, *a-d*).

From this point the design is treated in two ways :

(1) As at High Down (pl. xxxvi, *e*) by separating the curled ends of the cross from the arms, and joining them up into four heart-shaped motives placed between the arms, but still retaining the dots as at Luton, etc., above, in the angle of the arms. From this the transition was easy to the double floriated cross of another High Down brooch (pl. xxxv, *a*), in reality nothing more than four of the heart-shaped motives.

(2) In another direction the zoomorphic tendency broke out. On a Croydon brooch (pl. xxxvi, *f*) the remains of the floriated cross are still recognizable, but between its arms appear rude human faces ; the same is seen again at High Down (pl. xxxvi, *g*), also at Horton Kirby, Kent (pl. xxxvii, *a*), here with a misunderstood light-and-shade border, and finally at Sutton Courtenay, Berks. (pl. xxxvii, *b*), within a zoomorphic border.

By yet another process the number of heart-shaped motives was increased to six, and the cross transformed into six spokes radiating from the centre, as at Mitcham (pl. xxxvi, *h*) ; the same occurs at High Down, possibly with an egg-and-tongue border,¹ but finally at Guildown (pl. xxxvi, *i*) all memory of the cross disappears, and the six spokes are transformed into a six-pointed star with heart-shaped motives in the angles of the rays.

There is thus a chain of evidence helping to fix the date not only of many pieces with the type of rude face which occurs on these brooches, but also of the star motive, which, as also demonstrated by the large examples both of applied and saucer types on which it is used, can for the most part be deemed

¹ This specimen from High Down is taken from notes made by myself on a visit to Ferring while the objects from that cemetery were still in the possession of the late Mr. G. E. Henty. Since then a large part of the collection has been given to the Worthing Museum, but this particular brooch was not included in the gift. I understand from Miss Marian Frost, Curator of the Museum, that part of the collection was retained, and evidently this brooch and one or two other interesting pieces with it.

late, not, as I formerly believed on account of their geometric character, as early. Much of what may be regarded as a survival of Romano-British ideas, guilloche, egg-and-tongue, and the like, is thus rather a revival than a survival.

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF CEMETERIES

Obviously new discoveries might at any moment alter the whole complexion of Anglo-Saxon archaeology from this aspect of the question, but it is highly improbable, since most of the evidence in the past has been obtained from cemeteries, and it is notorious that Anglo-Saxon graves in this country are as a rule of shallow depth, and the same chances which have brought them to light in some areas in considerable numbers should by this time have revealed their presence in others where history would lead us to expect their occurrence. All the invasions and immigrations of prehistoric times have left traces close to or at most at a short distance from the coast, and from that point the track of the new-comers into the interior can be followed. Megaliths, beakers, late Bronze Age hoards, cordoned ware, and the like are a few of the instances which come at once to the mind. As the type advances farther and farther inland, it is accompanied not only by a retrogression and deterioration from the form in which it appears at the coast, but also by a steadily diminishing quantity. This is a rule of British archaeology that admits of no exception, and thus the absence of cemeteries or early settlements of a phase of culture at any point along our shores must warn us at once that that part of the coast was left comparatively unmolested, and even more so when it is a case of warlike invasion as contrasted with peaceful penetration. The Anglo-Saxon conquest was of the former nature, and it has left behind it an archaeological map as plain to read as that of almost any of its predecessors. All round the coast from Yorkshire to Sussex it has left its mark at all the accessible points of entry. The exceptions are the coast of Lincolnshire, a shore never favoured by immigrations, and Essex, which seems to have been untouched at first. Even the Isle of Wight makes its contribution to the map. But opposite and beyond that there is practically nothing. The archaeological rule has not been broken; it has not even been put into force.

The archaeologist is bound once and for all to discard the entries in the *Chronicle* as worthless. Not a cemetery, and what is more, not a single urn is known south of Harnham Hill, nothing, as I pointed out many years ago, but a few odd burials usually of warriors, and those close to Salisbury itself or farther

south-west at Winklebury and other sites. Winkelbury produced one small but curious piece of evidence for the theory which this paper seeks to maintain, namely, a small bronze pin, its upper end split in two and the tips curled spirally inwards forming a heart-shaped head (Pitt-Rivers, *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, ii, pl. cl, 50). Another was found a few years ago in a grave by the side of the Fosse Way about half a mile north of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and three others are preserved in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, one from Cambridge, one from Girton, found with a blue glass bead, and the third from Maid's Hill, Lakenheath, Suffolk. I do not know of their occurrence elsewhere.¹

I have already given my reasons why I feel it is impossible now to accept the idea of any early advance up the Thames itself.

There still remains a third alternative for the penetration of the Upper Thames region, and that is the route of history from Southampton Water, for which the entries of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* are our sole authority. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the doubts and criticisms which have been expressed by historians and others about these entries. But it can hardly be sufficiently often emphasized that archaeology, at any rate, provides no support for them. At every other point of entry round the coast the invaders have left their mark, and it is either at or in close proximity to these landing-places that most of the early objects have been discovered. Not only is this not so on the historical line of the West Saxon invasion, but the archaeological evidence can only be interpreted to mean that the Saxons entered Hampshire and Wiltshire at an advanced date in the period of the settlement, and that too from the north.

If we take the few antiquities from that area which are capable of analysis in geographical order from north to south the following facts emerge :

Brooches from Mildenhall, near Marlborough, belong to the same late class as those from Ashendon, Stone, and Dorchester. Of those from Bassett Down one pair duplicates others found at East Shefford, Berks., and, in addition, they are decorated with the linear version of the border which the Saxons took over from Kent. Another pair from East Shefford with a stellate design need not, as I have shown, be earlier, the more so, because a light-and-shade border has been misconstrued to the extent that zoomorphic elements have crept into it (pl. xxxvii, c). The

¹ I have since noted others from Castle Martin, Pembrokeshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 1927, p. 194, fig. 4) and Bidford-on-Avon (*Archaeologia*, lxxiii, 104, fig. 7).

garbled zoomorphic border on Mr. Passmore's brooches from near Swindon, published in the last number of this *Journal*, surrounds a triangular motive that is nothing less than a coalescence of the triple garnets and central boss of the Kentish brooches.

At Harnham Hill the typically Saxon objects are not apparently early. A brooch with confused zoomorphic ornament (pl. xxxvii, d) certainly is not,¹ and the same is true of a pair with an overfilled geometric pattern like that on the brooches from Bassett Down. Curiously it almost reproduces that on a pair from Linton Heath, Cambs. (Baldwin Brown, pl. lviii, 2), except for the substitution of a guilloche band for one of running tendril. Lastly, there is an applied brooch with a star-design. It has a blue glass stud at the centre, which I believe to be a late feature. Roeder regards this type as late, and I feel that details of other examples with the same design confirm this judgement.

Of the other objects there are some which are unquestionably Jutish, as Baldwin Brown has clearly demonstrated, but what are these obviously early specimens doing in this cemetery? One of the entries of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* which is absolutely refuted by archaeological research is that of A.D. 520, according to which Cerdic took the Isle of Wight with great slaughter of its inhabitants. But, strangely, practically everything that has any distinctive character at all from cemeteries in the island points to Jutish occupation as early as 520, and, moreover, undisturbed thereafter. It is more likely that Harnham Hill is initially a Jutish settlement to which the Saxons penetrated in the reverse direction after long years of struggle to obtain a footing on the northern downs of Wiltshire.

I have ventured to suggest that the Wansdyke represents the determined resistance of the British against the Saxons in the latter half of the sixth century. I do not feel I can agree with Sir Charles Oman's suggestion that it was raised by one native clan against another during the breathing-space which followed the defeat of the Saxons at Mons Badonicus. It is too stupendous a work to represent the petty quarrels of native princelets. It has far more the character of a national effort. According to the *Chronicle* in 592 there was a great slaughter at Wodensbeorh after which Ceawlin was expelled. William of Malmesbury calls the place Wodnesdic, so the identity of the spot seems to be known. It is, then, interesting to find in the charters of

¹ Here again a light-and-shade border has been transformed into lengths of pearly divided by short bars of vertical strokes.

Wiltshire mention of Wodnesbeorh in the parish of Alton Priors which lies immediately on the north side of the Wansdyke.¹

Archaeology has no quarrel with the later entries of the *Chronicle*. They ring true and fit into the frame of its own evidence. But for the early entries it is a question whether they are worth the vellum on which they were first written. It must have been the case with the Saxons as with Cynewulf about A.D. 735, and more so, when he wrote, 'And now it was that I began to keep a journal of every day's employment, for indeed at first I was in too much of a hurry'.

I have to acknowledge photographs received from the British Museum, the London Museum, and the Museums at Worthing, Guildford, and Bedford Modern School for illustration of this paper; to Miss O'Reilly I am indebted for information about material at Cambridge.

¹ G. B. Grundy, 'Wiltshire Charters', *Arch. Journ.*, lxxvi, p. 160.

An Heraldic Agreement of 1580

With Notes by Rev. Prebendary CLARK-MAXWELL, F.S.A.

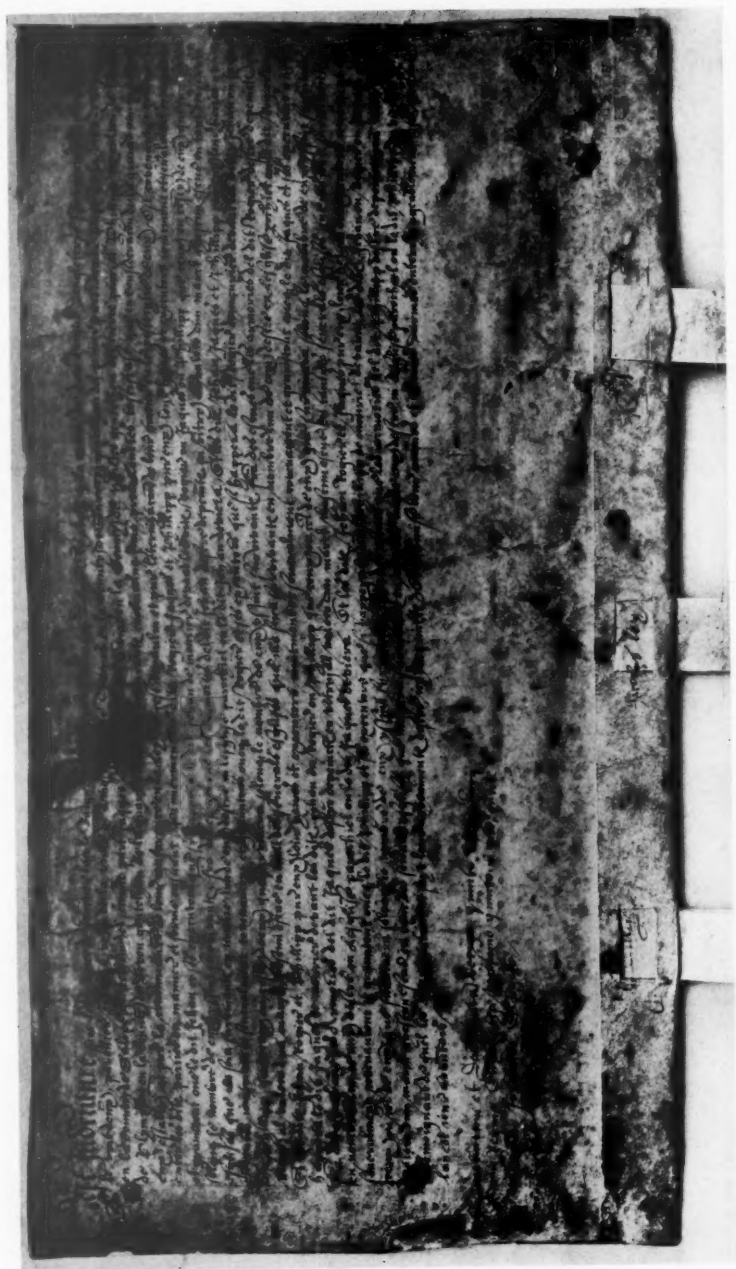
THE document which forms the subject of this article is published by the kind permission of Capt. G. Wolryche-Whitmore, of Dudmaston Hall, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire, among whose family papers I came across it some years ago. It presents several peculiarities, and raises some questions which are perhaps easier to ask than to answer.

It purports to be an agreement, drawn up in the year 1580, between four students of Lincoln's Inn, and provides, as a memorial of their friendship and association in the study of law, for the setting up of a glass window, with the armorial bearings of any of the four who should die, by the survivors, in the parish church where he should be buried, and, if I interpret the document aright, in their own churches also. A second sheet of parchment fastened to the first sets out the armorial bearings of each, carefully drawn and coloured, with the blazon in Latin below. The language of the body of the agreement is Law-French, but it presents some anomalies, which seem to show that it was drawn up by an unpractised hand. Such are the use of 'testifiast' for 'witnesseth' (the past tense for the present); and 'si happera' for 'if it shall happen' which can only be described as 'dog-French'.

The four parties to the agreement are: John Evelyn of Kingston-on-Thames; Roger Pope of Shrewsbury; James Ley of Teffont Ewyas, co. Wilts.; and Philip Moulton of Plympton, co. Devon; and it may be worth while to set down here what I have been able to discover about each of them.

1. John Evelyn was the second son of George Evelyn of Kingston-on-Thames, and grandson of an elder John, who was of Kingston in 1520, and married a daughter of David Vincent, Esq., lord of the manor of Long Ditton, near Kingston. Long Ditton afterwards came into the hands of George Evelyn, who there carried on the manufacture of gunpowder. He purchased very considerable estates in Surrey, and three of his sons became heads of three families upon each of which a baronetcy was eventually conferred, viz. Thomas at Long Ditton, John at Godstone, and Richard at Wotton.¹

¹ Introduction to Evelyn's Diary, Chandos edition, p. ix.



Agreement between John Evelyn, Roger Pope, James Ley, and Phillip Moulton, 10 January 1580



Armorial achievements of Evelyn, Pope, Ley, and Moulton on the agreement of 10 January 1580

The John Evelyn who signs our document was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 25th April 1575; was called to the Bar 24th June 1584.¹ He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Stephens of Kingston, and died in April 1627.

John Evelyn the diarist was his nephew, being son of his brother Richard, of Wotton.

2. Roger Pope, according to the genealogy given in Blake-way's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 172, was a descendant in the fifth generation of Walter Pope of Trippleton in Wigmoreland (on the borders of the counties of Salop and Hereford), whose son John Pope, barker, was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury in 1504. Lewis Pope, son of John, had issue Roger Lewis *alias* Pope, who is written Esquire, and who in 1544 became possessed, by purchase from Richard Andrewes, of the sites of the three friaries of Shrewsbury.

The Roger who signs our document was grandson of this Roger, and, at Easter 1575,² matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he founded scholarships. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 13th February 1576/7, and called to the Bar 11th October 1584. He afterwards became Alderman of Shrewsbury, lived in the Austin Friars there, and died in 1628.

3. James Ley is the most distinguished name of the four. According to the article on him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, his father, Henry Ley, was descended from the Leys of Ley in Devonshire, and had been granted in 1545 the manor and advowson of Teffont Ewyas, co. Wilts.

James Ley, the fourth son, entered Brasenose College, Oxford, as a Commoner, and after graduating B.A. in February 1573/4 became a student at Lincoln's Inn. The Lincoln's Inn records state that he was admitted 18th February 1576/7 from New Inn, five days later than his friend, Roger Pope. He was called to the Bar 11th October 1584 (on the same day as Pope), and soon distinguished himself by his 'great proficiency in the municipal law'. In 1609 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice in Ireland, in 1619 was created a Baronet, and in January 1621/2 was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. On 20th December 1624 Ley retired from the Bench to become Lord High Treasurer, and a privy councillor; on 31st December of the same year he was created Lord Ley of Ley in Devonshire, and on 1st February 1626 earl of Marlborough, co. Wilts. In July 1628 he resigned the treasurership, and was made President of

¹ Lincoln's Inn Admission Fees, i, p. 82; Black Books, i, p. 434.

² Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses*.

the Council. He retired on 14th December of the same year, and, dying on 14th March 1628/9, was buried in the church of Westbury, Wilts., where a fine monument was erected to his memory by his son Henry. It was to his daughter Margaret that Milton addressed the sonnet which begins :

Daughter to that good Earl, once President
Of Englands Council, and her Treasury.

4. Of Philip Moulton there is less to record. Our document tells us that he was son and heir of William Moulton of Plympton, co. Devon, and he seems to have been the youngest of the four friends. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn 4th August 1577, from Lyon's Inn, and the Black Books of the Society record that on 8th November 1584 it was resolved that 'Mollton' should be called at the first moot next term. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Thomas of Collumpton, and his descendants inherited that property. See the *Visitation of Devon 1620* (Harl. Soc.), p. 196, and Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, p. 576.

The text of the document (pl. xxxviii), which is written on two sheets of parchment, 14 in. by 7 in., which have suffered somewhat by damp at the edges, is as follows :

Cest Indenture fayt le dix iour de Janiver lan le Raigne del nostre Soueraigne dame Elizabeth par la grace de dieu Roigne dengleterre ffrancie et dirland etc. le vint deux, parenter Jehan Evelin de la ville de Kingston sur le Thames en la County de Surrey gentelhom del primer part, Rogier Pope de la ville de Salope en la county de Salop, gentelhom del secound part, Jaques Ley de Teffount Evias en la County de Wiltes gentelhom del tierce part et Phillipp Moulton de la ville de Plympton en la County de Devon gentelhom de la quart part et ore demurants en Lincolns Inne pres Londres testifiast que en consideracon de la graund amitye enter eux estably et pur la continuance de lour conference en la Ley de cest Royaulm et pur leternizacon de lour amour en le posterytie de eux Est covenant et graunt enter les dits parties en manner et forme ensuant Pemierement les dits Rogier Jaques et Phillipp, par eux lour heyres et executors iointment et seueralment covenantont et grantont oue le dit Jehan et ses executors que si harrera le dit Jehan de mourier devant les dits Rogier ou Jaques ou Phillipp que ceux ou cesty de eux que survivera solong le nombre de eux yssint survivants fera des escues oue les Armories del dit Jehan destre depeints en vitryal al vlew dun marck chescun escue en tant des seuerals eglises que ills sera survivants en nombre lun de eux destre in leglise parochial ou le dit Jehan deviera. Et les dits Jehan Jaques et Phillipp pur eux lour heires et executors iointment et seueralment covenantont et grauntont oueq le dit Rogier et ses executors que si harrera le dit Rogier

de mourier devant les dits Jehan ou Jaques ou Phillipp que ceux ou cesty de eux que surviura solong le nombre de eux yssint survivants fera des escues oue les armories del dit Rogier destre depeints en vitryal al vaw dun marck chescun escue en tant de seuerals eglises que illz sera survivants en nombre lun de eux destre en leglise parochial ou le dit Rogier deviera. Et les dits Jehan Rogier et Phillipp pur eux leur heires et executors iointment et seueralment covenantont et grauntont oueq le dit Jaques et ses executors que si happerà le dit Jaques de mourier devant les dits Jehan ou Rogier ou Phillipp que ceux ou cesti de eux que surviura solong le nombre de eux yssint survivants fera des escues oue les armories del dit Jaques destre depeints en vitryal al vaw dun marck chescun escue en tant des seuerals eglises que illz sera survivants en nombre lun de eux destre in Leglise parochial, ou let dit Jaques deuiera. Et les dits Jehan Rogier et Jaques pur eux leur heires et executors iointment et seueralment covenantont et grauntont oueq le dit Phillipp et ses executors que si happerà le dit Phillipp de mourier devaunt les dits Jehan ou Rogier ou Jaques que ceux ou cesti de eux que surviura solong le nombre de eux yssint survivants fera des escues oue les armories del dit Phillip destre depeints en vitryal al vaw dun marck chescun escue en tant des seueralls eglises que illz sera survivants en nombre lun de eux destre in Leglise parochial ou le dit Phillipp deviera. En testmoignant de quel les dits parties on fayt leur acheuements destre icy depeincts Et ont mise leur maines et Seales darmes entchangeablement a ses presents lan et iour avandit /¹

Sigillatum et deliberatum decimo quinto die marcij anno Reginae Elizabethæ² vicesimo quinto in presentia nostrum

Three tails for seals now gone.

Johannes Sparke
Josias Stone

Remains of signatures:

Joh: Evelyn Jacobus ley Phil

On the second sheet are the four achievements mentioned in the deed, with blazon in Latin below each (pl. xxxix):

1. *Sa.* a griffin passant and a chief *or*; a crescent *gu.* for difference. Mantling *sa.* doubled *ar.* Crest, on a torse of the colours, a griffin passant *or*, beaks and forelegs *vert* differenced with a crescent.

Below:

Iohannes Evelin filius secundus Georgii Evelin portat scutum his insignibus decoratum; viz. in campo nigro Gryphem cum culmine de auro. portat etiam in cassidem et torturam ex coloribus suis cristam viz Gryphem aureum rostro pedibusque prioribus viridis: palliolo nigro, duplicato argento: Emblemate: Superiora peto.

2 *Or* two chevrons, the upper *gu.* the lower and a canton *az.* Mantling *az.* doubled *ar.* Crest, on a torse of the colours, a right cubit arm vested *gu.* cuff *erm.*, the hand proper holding a balance *or.*

¹ 10 Jan., 22 Eliz. 1580.

² 15 Mar., 25 Eliz. 1583.

Below :

Rogerus Pope filius et heres Thome Pope portat scutum his insignibus decoratum. viz. in campo aureo unum Tignum de rubro alterum una cum Angulo de ceruleo. portat etiam in cassidem et torturam ex coloribus suis cristam, viz: brachium rubrum manica duplicata armeniaco manique proprii coloris Trutinam auream tenente, palliolo ceruleo, duplicato argento. Emblemate : Mihi tibi.

3. *Ar.* a chevron between three bears' heads bendways erased *sa.*: a martlet for difference. Mantling *vert* doubled *ar.* Crest, on a torse of the colours a lion passant tail coward *or* differenced with a martlet.

Below :

Jacobus ley filius quartus Henrici ley, portat scutum his insignibus decoratum : viz: in campo argenteo Tignum inter tria capita ursina de nigro. portat etiam in cassidem et torturam ex coloribus suis cristam, viz: leonem gradientem cauda inflexa aureum : palliolo viridi, duplicato argento. Emblemate : vincendo virtus.

4. Per pale *ar.* and *erm.* three bars *gu.*, a label of three points *az.* Mantling *gu.* doubled *ar.* on a torse of the colours (*ar.* and *gu.*) a cubit arm rested *gu.*, cuff *erm.*, the hand *ppr.* holding a wreath of red roses.

Below :

Phillippus Moulton filius et heres apparens Gulielmi Moulton, portat scutum his insignibus decoratum, viz: in campo de summo ad imum partito ex argento et armeniaco tres fassiolas rubras limbo ceruleo. Portat etiam in cassidem et torturam ex coloribus suis Cristam viz: brachium rubrum manica duplicata armeniaco manique sertam rosatiam proprii coloris tenente. Palliolo rubro duplicato argento emblemate : Ex multis meliora.

The intention of the document seems to be that if A dies first, B, C, and D are to put up shields of A's arms in glass in three several churches, including that of A's burial; on B's death, C and D are in like manner to put up a shield in the church of B's burial, and in one other; when C dies, D is to put up only the shield in C's burial-place; and on the death of D nothing would happen, as there would then be no survivor.

An examination of the handwriting leads, I think, to the conclusion that the main document is in the hand of John Sparke, the first of the two witnesses; while that of the heraldic portion may be less confidently identified with the writing of the second witness, Josias Stone. Whether these persons were also members of Lincoln's Inn we cannot say; neither of the names is to be found in the records of the Society. It will also be noticed that the testing clause, in which these names appear, is dated more

than three years after the actual agreement, though the writing is the same, and the whole seems to have been written at one time.

The agreement was presumably executed in quadruplicate, one copy being retained by each party to the deed. This particular copy, which bore the seals, now entirely gone, and the signatures, still in part remaining, of Evelyn, Ley, and Moulton, would be that retained by Roger Pope, whose descendant in the fifth generation was Bromwich Pope of Woolstaston, co. Salop, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1722. From him the estate of Woolstaston and this deed, as part of the accompanying 'title-deeds' (though it can never have had any legal importance whatever), descended to the Wolryches of Dudmaston, and so to its present possessor.

Enough has been said, I think, to show that it is not easy to assign this document to any of the ordinary classes of legal instruments. The anomalies in its language, and in its execution, make it unlikely that it was ever seriously intended as a binding covenant; and it would seem safer to look upon it as a sort of attempt, half serious, half sportive, to combine an exercise in Law-French with a display of heraldic science. The achievements are very well drawn, and the Latin blazon appears to employ the correct terms, though these are less commonly met with than English or French.

Two, at any rate, of the parties to the deed had had their arms confirmed, or a crest granted to them, not very long before. In 1572 George Avelin *alias* Evelin of Lodington [Long Ditton], co. Surrey, had a grant from Cooke, Clarenceux, adding a crest to the ancient arms of his family, which are thus described: Quarterly, 1 & 4, for Avelin or Evelin, *az.* a griffin passant, on a chief gold 3 mullets *sa.*; 2 & 3, for Ailard, silver, 2 bars between 9 martlets *vert.* The mantling is *gu.* doubled silver, and the crest assigned is a demi-hind coupéd ermine. The original grant was exhibited in 1894 at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, and a facsimile is given in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd series, i, pl. 1.

It will be observed that the arms of Evelyn in our document vary from the above by the omission of the mullets from the chief, and that the crest is completely different. In the Funeral Certificate, however, of John Evelyn of Godstone, son of George, and the signatory of our document, the arms of Evelyn are given without the mullets, and the crest is a griffin as we have it here, except that it is forelegged and gorged *azure*.¹ It looks as if the

¹ See *Misc. Gen. et Her.* as above, p. 1.

family had ceased to use the crest granted in 1572, and substituted one of their own choice, not always quite consistently.

In 1573 there was a confirmation of arms and crest to Roger Pope of Shrewsbury (who is also one of the parties to our document) and to Robert and Richard his brothers, under the hand of Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter; an abstract of this is in Harl. MS. 1396, fo. 268 b, where the arms and crest are given precisely as in our drawing. Later generations of the family bore both chevrons *gules*, and the editor of the 1623 Visitation of Shropshire for the Harleian Society has so read the entry in Harl. 1396; but the lower chevron is there given distinctly as 'b', i.e. blue.

Of grants or confirmations to Ley and Moulton I have found no record.

It only remains to add, that if the signatories to this peculiar agreement ever intended seriously to carry out its provisions, they seem to have forgotten all about it in their later years.

John Evelyn died 17th April 1627, and was buried at West Dean, co. Wilts.; Roger Pope in 1628, and was probably buried in one of the churches of Shrewsbury; James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who died in March 1628/9, was buried in the church of Westbury, Wilts.; but in no case can I trace the existence, or even the tradition, of heraldic glass of the sort described, whether 'of the value of a mark' or otherwise. Of the date of Philip Moulton's death, or the place of his burial, I have found no record.

As stated above, the whole thing is perhaps only semi-serious; and it is chiefly of interest as a specimen of a class of document which can never have been common, and of which no other example seems to have survived.

A Beaker-like Vessel from Bushmills, Co. Antrim

By LILY F. CHITTY, Local Secretary for Shropshire

By the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Deane, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Curator of the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery, Belfast, I am permitted to direct attention to a vessel of outstanding interest among the magnificent collection of Irish prehistoric pottery under his charge. For help in studying it during visits to Belfast in September 1930 and 1931, I would express my gratitude also to his Staff and to Miss M. Gaffikin, whose photographs are here reproduced (pl. xl).¹

The pot (no. 332—1924) appears to be a degenerate example of a beaker of the Early Bronze Age. It came to the Museum with the collection of the late Mr. J. Theodore Richardson, then living at Cultra, co. Down, in July 1924:² the manuscript list describes it as 'No. 12, Cinerary Urn from near Bushmills', but no positive evidence is extant to show that it was associated with a burial and no particulars of its discovery are forthcoming. This is the more regrettable on account of the rare occurrence of beakers in Ireland.

The Bushmills specimen is of somewhat rough workmanship and is apparently related in form to Abercromby's sub-type B2, though he illustrates no very close analogies.³ It stands about 7 in. high (170–81 mm.) and is not truly symmetrical. It has a narrow external rim slightly bevelled within and without; the lip is smoothed off at the angle and the internal slope is rounded into the swell of the body: the rim is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, varying from 10 to 15 mm., and expands to a maximum thickness of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (11 mm.). The upper half of the vessel is almost

¹ For valued assistance in the preparation of this record I am further indebted to Dr. J. Graham Callander, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Mrs. M. E. Cunningham, Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A., Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., and Mr. Stuart Piggott.

² Inside the pot is a visiting-card of Mr. J. Theodore Richardson, Killowen, Lisburn, on the back of which is written 'Ancient Irish Cinerary Urn. (From New Bushmills)': the word 'New' has been deleted. In presenting his collection, Mr. Richardson wrote (17th July 1924) that he had 'bought most of the implements, cinerary urns, etc., at sales'. With his papers is a catalogue of the sale of Wm. Gray, M.R.I.A., Belfast, 1897, which includes no. 170, 'One Irish Cinerary Urn', and another similarly described: the sites of discovery are not given.

³ Hon. John Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery* (1912), vol. i, table of beaker types, p. 44.

cylindrical, with a slight expansion towards the centre, where it is encircled by a shallow girth groove about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; below this the sides are inclined in a gentle curve, swelling out again near the base to a rudimentary foot. The diameters are $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (134–40 mm.) across the lip, $5\frac{1}{8}$ – $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. (140–8 mm.) at the base of the rim externally and $4\frac{3}{4}$ –5 in. (120–6 mm.) inside, $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. (147 mm.) at the shoulder, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (85 mm.) at the base. The internal depth is 6 in. (153 mm.), the thickness of the walls $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (8–10 mm.).

After careful examination, there is reason to believe that the potter was a woman with fairly small hands and long nails. It would appear that when the pot was built up and still damp she balanced it with her left hand and modelled the rim with her right thumb and fingers, rotating the vessel meanwhile, with the result that the left thumb and middle finger impressed a central groove round the body overlapping on one side, while the right thumb pressed up the lower edge of the rim. Marks on the bottom suggest that the pot was standing on dry grass: the margin of the base is a trifle lower than the central portion, which inclines sideways; the edge is rounded off by the rotary action.

The paste was made of a thick siliceous clay, reddish in colour, containing quartz particles and small pieces of basalt, such as would be obtainable in the locality from which the vessel derives. After modelling, the exterior may have been washed over with a thin buff slip. The surface is irregular and shows the working of the potter's hands, but traces of burnish remain on the lip and other prominent parts. The interior is greyer and a black core is visible in the fissures. When it reached the Museum the pot was cracked and broken, but it has since been well restored.

With the exception of the rim, most of the groove, and the foot, the whole body is covered with finger-nail ornament: on the neck the wet clay has been pulled up, sometimes with a long nail, elsewhere between the nails of the thumb and first finger, the resultant flaps of clay being bent over and flattened on to the surface, forming single impressions or pairs of hollows and ridges, the upper ends convergent. These continue on the overlapping ends of the groove, indicating that the ornament was impressed when the modelling of the pot was finished. Though arranged with little care, five and six rows can be counted above the groove; below it, the body is worked mainly with single finger-nail impressions and clay folds, which, on one side, are set in oblique lines.



Photos Miss M. Gaffikin

Beaker-like vessel from Bushmills, co. Antrim. Slightly under $1\frac{1}{2}$ (2 aspects)



By permission of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle

FIG. 1. Beaker from Huntlaw, Northumberland



By permission of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

FIG. 2. Beaker-like vessel from Muirkirk,
Ayrshire



By permission of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

FIG. 3. Urn from Idvies, Angus

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The relative slenderness and high vertical neck justify the classification of the Bushmills pot as a Bronze Age beaker; the thickened rim¹ and expanded base² also occur in the beaker group, and the thick walls, though far from characteristic, are occasionally met with in undoubted beakers.³ The only detail of its structure definitely not assignable to the beaker class is the girth groove;⁴ this may denote affinity with the early bowls of the Irish food-vessel series, on which such a groove is almost invariably present.⁵ None of these features, however, belongs to the purest beaker tradition; they indicate rather a mingling with native ceramic elements: hence the beakers on which they occur may be regarded as comparatively late and their forms are frequently of degenerate character.

The ornamentation of our pot likewise favours its description as a beaker of mixed ancestry, such rustication with the finger-nail being a survival of neolithic motifs occurring on a number of British beakers,⁶ but scarcely ever on normal food-vessels or

¹ Beakers with bevelled rims are particularly characteristic of East Anglia, and Dr. Cyril Fox has suggested that this feature was derived from contact with the native neolithic culture (*Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), p. 40, pl. II, 3: *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1925, p. 16, with list of English examples).

This feature is unknown on Irish beakers and is rare in Scotland: an example from Stoneykirk, Wigtown, was illustrated in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxxvi (1902), pp. 584-9, fig. 1: for other references see below, pp. 263-4.

² e.g. Abercromby, *B.A.P.* i, figs. 32, 37, 40, 66, 86, 126, 127, 144, 166, 181, 184, 230, 237, 266, 288, to mention only a few specimens. The Irish beaker from Mount Stewart (fig. 223) evidently had a well-defined foot.

³ e.g. the beaker from Cyffic, Carmarthenshire (C. Fox, *Arch. Camb.*, 1925, p. 3, fig. 1).

⁴ The only beaker with a similar shallow groove seems to be one in Devizes Museum (*Stourhead Catalogue*, no. 243, p. 63, fig.), found with the skeleton of a young man in barrow 13, Wilsford, Wilts. Mrs. M. E. Cunnington kindly allowed me to examine this pot. At the angle of the body there is a slight thickening above an irregular and not quite continuous groove, part of which overlaps and so recalls that on the Bushmills vessel: this feature is not clear in Abercromby's fig. 33 (type B1). The Wilsford beaker has the lip pinched up and everted, with an internal sloping ledge 11 mm. wide, a late feature.

Comparable in a lesser degree is the broad constriction round the body of the Tremadoc beaker, found in a cist in the parish of Dolbenmaen, Carnarvons., in 1929: the surface of this pot is covered with bands of simple impressions made with the thumb-nail (Ellis Davies, *Arch. Camb.*, 1931, pp. 363-4, fig.).

⁵ Cf. Abercromby, *B.A.P.* i, pls. XLIII ff.

⁶ Simple patterns formed by finger-nail impressions are frequent on Windmill Hill ware (Stuart Piggott, *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii (1931), pp. 72, 80), but the use of dragged finger-nail ornament rustivating the greater part of the exterior of pots seems to have come into Britain with the introduction of Peterborough ware (*op. cit.*, pp. 72, 117); hence, doubtless, its adoption on beakers, which are frequently found in association with that ceramic.

Mapping and analysis show that the distribution of dragged finger-nail

on cinerary urns. This seems to be the first recorded instance of its use on Bronze Age pottery in Ireland.

Among beakers found in England, the closest parallel to the Bushmills pot seems to be a debased example made of coarse gritty paste,¹ found with a contracted skeleton in a cist in a limestone quarry at Huntlaw, near Dalton, Northumberland, in 1924; 'the decoration is formed by alternate lines of thumb-nail marks, and marks made either with a stick or with the first finger'; the potter was probably a woman (pl. xli, 1). Another related beaker, in the British Museum,² was found in a barrow at Lakenheath, Suffolk; it has a flat narrow rim, vertical neck, and rudimentary foot; the surface is covered with lines of dragged finger-nail decoration, paired on the neck, oblique on the body. In the British Museum also is a similar beaker with the same type of ornament from near Weymouth, Dorset. Some likeness may be observed in the degenerate shapes of Abercromby's figs. 17-18 *bis*, from Dorset and Wilts., which he refers (p. 21) to his latest phase III, and in figs. 32 (Dorset), 80 (Norfolk), 82 (Suffolk), and 166 (Northumberland),³ but the resemblances are only distant. Of those illustrated from Scotland, compare also fig. 264 (Aberdeen) and 265 (Sutherland).

The form of our specimen is remarkably similar to that of a curious pot from Wales, which was found with a contracted inhumation in a cist in the Linney Burrows barrow A, Castle-martin, Pembrokeshire, in 1926. This was classed as a food-vessel by Dr. Fox on account of its internal rim angle, but its beaker affinities were also stressed.⁴

The Bushmills pot cannot be equated with any of the few known beakers found in Ireland nor with any Irish food-vessel. Of the three broken beakers from Moytura, co. Sligo,⁵ one

decoration on British beakers is widespread and is not confined to any one type, but that it is more common in East Anglia and Wessex than elsewhere, is infrequent north of Yorkshire, and apparently does not occur on the western side of the Highland Zone in southern Britain. A number of examples are referred to in the text.

¹ In the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newcastle*, 4, iii (1927), pp. 19-20, pl.; *Arch. Ael.* 4, v (1928), p. 18, pl. vi, 1.

² Greenwell Collection, no. 79, 12-19, 1896.

³ Mr. T. Wake has found that this beaker came from cist 2, on Lilburn Hill Farm, Northumberland: see *Arch. Ael.* 2, xiii, 351, fig., pl. xxii b.

⁴ J. P. Gordon-Williams, *Arch. Camb.*, 1926, pp. 186-90, figs.; Cyril Fox, pp. 401-4, with photograph and sketch of pot as restored, in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

⁵ Abercromby, *op. cit.*, fig. 224; L. S. Gógan, *Feis Maighe Tuireadh Handbook*, 1929, 'The Bell-Beakers of Magh Tuireadh and their Significance'; W. Bremer, *Proc. Royal Irish Academy*, xxxviii (1928), C, pp. 27-9, fig. 2.

appears to have had a rudimentary foot, but the ornamentation and technique are those of early beaker types. Five sherds from the settlement area of the Dundrum sandhills, near Murlough, co. Down (in Dublin Museum), appear to be derived from true beakers. Less characteristic is the highly ornate vase from one of the many cists in the Mount Stewart cairn, co. Down, as illustrated in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, i (1838), p. 108;¹ in this the internal moulding and ornamentation of the rim link it with the food-vessels from the same cairn-cemetery. A few sherds from Whitepark Bay, co. Antrim (in Belfast Museum), have distinct resemblances to beaker ware, but it is more probable that they are parts of food-vessels like those found there in three clearly stratified layers recently excavated by Mr. Stendall and others,² on which the notched technique characteristic of the beaker is used in association with the bar chevron in 'false relief' typical of the Irish food-vessels.

Although the bevelled rim and the ornamentation might suggest comparison with the beakers of East Anglia,³ taken as a whole the closest analogies to the subject of our study seem to be certain 'beaker-like vessels' described and illustrated by Dr. J. Graham Callander, at the end of his valuable paper on 'Scottish Neolithic Pottery',⁴ and notably the pot shown in his fig. 58. This was found with other fragments in a hut circle at Muirkirk, Ayrshire,⁵ and is believed to have been a domestic vessel (pl. xli, 2). It is of reddish ware, 6 in. in height and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, stouter than the beakers usually found with interments, having the rim thickened, bevelled outward, and rounded off on the lip; the neck is decorated with oblique notched lines of true beaker character, but round the bulge is an irregular plain band outlined by oblique incisions which recalls the situation of the groove on the Bushmills pot; below this the body is covered with roughly impressed vertical lines of herring-bone

¹ Reproduced by Abercromby, *op. cit.*, fig. 223.

² A. H. Davison, J. Orr, A. W. Stelfox, and J. A. S. Stendall, *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, i, no. 14 (Nov. 1927), pp. 280-4, pl. xv and sections, 'Excavations of White Park Bay Kitchen Midden Site'. The finds are in the Municipal Museum, Belfast. While this paper was in the press Miss M. Gaffikin reported that she had recently found in the Whitepark Bay kitchen middens sherds with finger-nail decoration of the type used on the Bushmills beaker and others with notched ornament.

³ See above, p. 261, footnotes 1, 6.

⁴ J. G. Callander, *P.S.A.S.* lxi (1928-9), especially pp. 94-5; on figs. 57 and 41 finger-nail ornament occurs.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 95; A. Fairbairn, *P.S.A.S.* lxi (1927), pp. 269-89, map and figs.; xlviii, pp. 373-81; lx, pp. 151-2, fig. 6; lxii, pp. 5-6, 11, fig. The Muirkirk finds are in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

pattern; there appears to be a slight expansion of the base akin to our specimen. In an adjoining hut circle (no. 3) were fragments of a beaker ornamented with the notched technique and of another vessel covered with pinched-up finger-nail markings.¹

It is in Scotland, then, that we may locate the prototype of the Bushmills beaker.

Another Scottish vessel made after the same tradition and presenting even closer analogies in form and structure is a pot, which was found beside a cremated burial in a cist on the Idvies Estate, Kirkden, Forfarshire;² in this the rim is thickened and slightly bevelled on the exterior, but it has also an ornamented internal shelf of true food-vessel character which places it later than our beaker (pl. xli, 3).

Among food-vessels, one from Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, in the British Museum, suggests the occasional persistence of this sub-type, and Abercromby's figs. 205 (Northumberland), 338 (Inverness), and 349 (Skye) may also be cited.

Turning next to the distributional evidence, it is clear that the Bushmills beaker, the first to be recorded from co. Antrim, may now add its quota to the growing mass of material indicating early connexions between the west of Scotland and Ulster. As we have seen it to be more closely allied to Scottish ceramic than to anything of Irish origin, its occurrence on the north coast of Ireland undoubtedly signifies interrelation with the other side of the North Channel. Mr. Stuart Piggott has recently shown³ that the neolithic pottery of north-east Ireland and of south-west Scotland bespeak either a single maritime origin for both distributions or contacts emanating mainly from Scotland. The west-coast distribution of Windmill Hill ware in Scotland closely accords with that of beakers; in Ireland likewise both are practically confined to north-east Ulster.⁴ Evidence for cultural affinities between the megalith builders of Ireland and south-west Scotland was set forth by Dr. Thomas Bryce, F.S.A. Scot., in 1902,⁵ and unbroken continuity of contact during the food-

¹ *P.S.A.S.* lxi, p. 274; liv, p. 211, not illustrated. It is noteworthy that the only instance of finger-nail markings on the Scottish beakers illustrated by Abercromby is on one of the sherds from a kitchen midden at North Berwick, East Lothian (*op. cit.*, pp. 36, 38, 71, fig. 220).

² J. G. Callander, *P.S.A.S.* lviii (1923-4), pp. 24-7, fig. 1.

³ S. Piggott, *Arch. Journ.* lxxxviii (1931), 'The Neolithic Pottery of the British Isles', pp. 104, 85, map, fig. 4.

⁴ Abercromby, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-43; Cyril Fox, *Personality of Britain* (1932), fig. 2, map of distribution of beakers in the British Isles.

⁵ T. H. Bryce, *P.S.A.S.* xxxvi, 162-3, 171.

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vessel phase is demonstrated by Abercromby.¹ That the megalithic and food-vessel cultures overlapped is suggested by the occurrence of food-vessels in the long cairn of Loughloughan, co. Antrim,² and in a short cist (secondary) in the Clachaig Limekiln segmented cairn, Arran.³ Although the beaker culture of the eastern coasts of Britain is only thinly represented on the west side of Scotland,⁴ contact is shown, e.g. by the presence in the Glecknabae oval cairn, Bute, of neolithic pottery in one chamber and of beaker fragments in another.⁵ There was evidently some advance to the line of the Clyde and down its Firth, and in Ayrshire the Muirkirk settlement (see above, p. 263), not far from the watershed between its tributary the Douglas Water and the valley of the Ayr, probably denotes the merging of neolithic and beaker traditions on a line of traffic which was used both in the overlap period and during the Middle Bronze Age, and which communicated with north-east Ireland; the Muirkirk pottery, combined with other evidence,⁶ lends colour to this hypothesis. The subsequent distribution along these routes of food-vessels⁷ both of British and Irish types, representing two reciprocal streams of influence, further suggests that it was by one of these ways that the maker of the Bushmills beaker came to Antrim.

¹ *Op. cit.*, chapters ix and x.

² Abercromby, *op. cit.*, p. 117, figs. 231, 232: the bowl is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

³ Bryce, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-1, fig. 13; section, fig. 9.

⁴ Dr. Graham Callander suggests, however, that the relative infrequency of beakers in the west of Scotland may be accounted for by the lack of habitable country on that coast. Miss Margaret Mitchell (*Antiquity*, vi (1932), p. 91) sees in the distribution of beakers of type B on the west coast of Scotland evidence for a sea-borne invasion from the south-west.

⁵ T. H. Bryce, *P.S.A.S.* xxxviii (1903-4), pp. 37-51, 79, figs.; Callander, *ibid.*, lxiii, pp. 31, 49-50, 94, map, fig. 60.

⁶ e.g. the distribution of stone axes, and of objects of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages; Fox, *Personality*, map c, for Bronze Age evidence.

⁷ Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. III, distribution of food-vessels.

Report on an Early Bronze Age Site in the South-Eastern Fens

By GRAHAME CLARK, F.S.A.

In collaboration with H. and M. E. GODWIN and
W. A. MACFADYEN of the Fenland Research Committee

PERCY SLADEN MEMORIAL FUND EXCAVATIONS

[Read 17th November 1932]

PLANTATION FARM, Shippea Hill, is situated in the south-east corner of the Fenland, some seven miles ENE. of Ely. The vast Fenland plain, formed essentially by the filling-up of a corrugated basin of Jurassic and boulder clays with post-glacial peats, silts, and clays, provides a field for the study of post-glacial changes of environment in relation to man without equal in Britain. As reported in a recent number of the *Antiquaries Journal*,¹ a Research Committee has been formed at Cambridge under the presidency of Dr. Seward, F.R.S., to organize research in this work and to secure adequate co-operation of specialists in the different sciences. Notwithstanding great advances in the technical equipment of research, remarkably little has been added to our knowledge in this field since the publication of Skertchley's *Geology of the Fenland* in 1877. We have had, therefore, to begin at the beginning, and this report, which establishes the stratigraphical context of the Early Bronze Age in the deposits of the south-eastern fens, represents one of the first-fruits of our activities. Sir Charles Hiam very kindly allowed us to work on his land, and the Trustees of the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund generously made the excavations and borings possible. We may also take the opportunity here of thanking Mr. Charles Leaf for his part in the initial discovery of the site.

Approaching from the Isle of Ely one drops down on to black peat country remarkably flat and reduced to agriculture only since the great drainage of the seventeenth century. Contrasting vividly with the predominantly rectangular network of modern boundaries, dykes, and means of communication are those meandering banks of light brown silt, known in the fens as 'roddons', which Major Gordon Fowler has recently shown to

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, 1932, p. 453.

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represent extinct watercourses. One such 'roddon' actually loops half round our site as indicated on the map (fig. 1). Major Fowler has demonstrated how it is that, on account of the wastage of peat resulting from the drainage of the fens and the consequent lowering of the water-table, aided by subsequent cultivation of the surface, the silted-up bed of a river should now appear

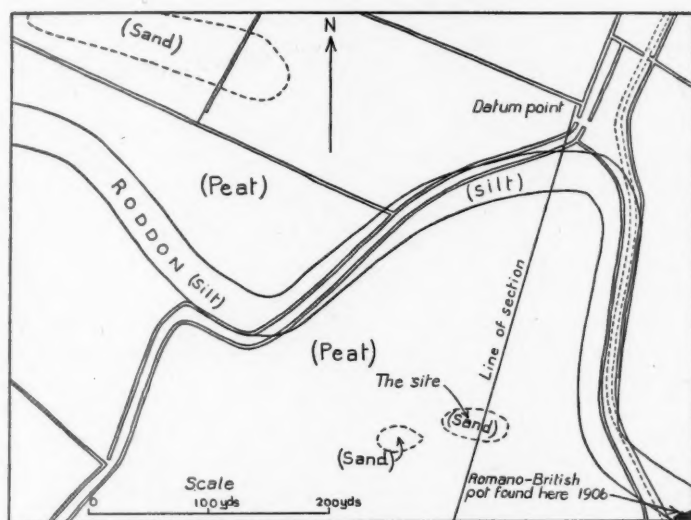


FIG. 1. Sketch-map showing the site

as a convex bank.¹ The extent to which peat may waste or shrink is well demonstrated by the Holme post which recorded a loss of 7 ft. 8 in. in the thickness of the peat during the first twenty years after the drainage of Whittlesea Mere.² That considerable shrinkage took place over the area of Plantation Farm is shown by the fact that the top of the 'roddon', representing the bottom of the former bed of the river, is in places as much as 7 ft. 3 in. higher than the surface of the peat. The same post-drainage shrinkage which stranded the silted-up river-bed as a bank has also caused the appearance of sand-hills both to the north and to the south of the 'roddon'. It is with the latter, consisting of a low ridge with two prominences, the whole rising to less than 3 ft. above the general level of the peat surface, that we are here

¹ *Geographical Journ.*, lxxix, 210-12, 351-2.

² J. B. Skertchley, *Geology of the Fenland*, 155-6; Major Fowler has brought the evidence up to date in *Geographical Journ.*, lxxxi, p. 149.

concerned. The areas where sand is noticeable on the present surface are enclosed on fig. 1 by broken lines. We may take it that, when the Little Ouse flowed along the line of the 'roddon', the upper peat, which now blankets all but the extreme tops of the sand-hills, must then have covered the whole to a depth of probably 12 or 13 ft.

The surface of the sand-hill was found to be thickly strewn with debris of human occupation—potsherds, flints, and bones—and in the summer of 1931 a trial trench was cut. On the upper slopes of the sand-hill the debris was found to underlie the peat, resting on the sand, and in the top 4 or 5 in. On the top and upper slopes of the sand-hill a number of small peat-filled depressions were noticed, but these proved to be natural features. In many cases they showed insets of sand resulting from slipping while the peat was forming. Two small hearths were, however, located containing numerous animal bones, worked flints (e.g. nos. 57, 61, 68), calcined flints, and potsherds. They also contained quantities of charcoal,¹ and formless masses of a soft whitish material kindly identified by Prof. O. T. Jones, F.R.S., as fine-grained chalk derived from chalk rock and not from boulder-clay.

The exact relation of the occupation of the site to the fen deposits was established in the autumn of 1932 by an excavation conducted under the auspices of the Fenland Research Committee. This we achieved by tracing the scatter of debris from the occupation of the sand-hill out into the surrounding fen beds on the flat. The excavation began 125 ft. from the summit of the sand-hill and on its northern side, and was carried along a 9 ft. front until the upper peat thinned out on to the upper slopes of the hill. Owing to great difficulties with water, balks had to be left in several places, thus preventing the complete excavation of the area. In general, however, the upper peat and the top of the buttery clay were carefully examined, and the position of all foreign objects accurately recorded.² The evidence obtained in this way is demonstrated by a section (pl. XLII) in which the vertical scale is exaggerated threefold. To the left of the diagram part of the northern slope of the sand-hill may be seen, against which the buttery clay and upper peat are

¹ The charcoal, kindly identified by Mr. J. C. Maby, B.Sc., included: *Alnus* sp., poorly grown mature wood; *Populus* sp., young wood; *Quercus* sp., young branch wood.

² Since the debris became so much more numerous nearer the actual sand-hill they were only recorded along a width of 3 ft. for section 18-19 of the excavation to avoid overcrowding the diagram.

REPORT ON AN EARLY BRONZE AGE SITE 269

lapping out, the whole being overlaid with cultivated topsoil. The following is a list of foreign or humanly introduced objects from the section, together with numbers referring to the numbered dots in the diagram :

Ox bones and teeth	nos. 1, 5, 6, 10-12, 17, 20, 35-6, 47.
Pig bones	nos. 4, 22.
Indeterminate bones	nos. 15, 46, 59.
Flint flakes	nos. 8, 14, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30, 38, 41-4, 46, 48-55, 61.
Calcined flakes	nos. 3, 7, 14, 16, 18, 24, 31, 33, 37, 39, 57, 60.
Flint scraper	no. 40.
Flint core	nos. 45, 58.
Piece of rock	no. 29.
Flint	nos. 9, 13, 26 (2), 32, 34, 56, 59.

The result obtained can be appreciated more easily by reference to pl. XLIII, which gives a more complete contour of the northern slope of the sand-hill and is drawn without exaggeration. Here we can see how the occupation debris lies on the surface at the top of the sand-hill, and underlies the peat on its upper slopes, but on the level scatters out into the base of the upper peat, being separated from the upper surface of the buttery clay by at least 2 and sometimes by 6 or 7 in. of peat. It is clear, therefore, that the Early Bronze Age occupation of the sand-hill did not begin until a few inches of the upper peat had already formed.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS

POTTERY

The pottery is very fragmentary, but of some interest. For the purposes of study it may be divided into four classes :

(1) Typical Beaker ware of fine paste mixed with calcined flint (nos. 1-5 and 7). Several rim pieces typical of the 'A' class of Beaker pottery, as well as the angle of a base (no. 7), were found. No. 1 exhibits the reserved bar chevron executed by the impression of a toothed instrument and typical of the best period of Beaker pottery. No. 3, decorated by small stabs neatly applied both directly and obliquely, is unusual.

(2) The most abundant ware, soft and ill-fired and of a pale buff colour (nos. 11-25). The walls of pottery of this class are often at least a centimetre thick. Both as regards fabric and decoration it is markedly inferior to the Beaker pottery. Of especial interest are three sherds (nos. 11, 14, and 17) showing everted rims flattened inside the lip, the first two also having raised ribs or thickening about an inch below the rim. A fragment (no. 24) with a deep groove half an inch across, another (no. 25) with a low wart half an inch in diameter, and the angle of a flat base (no. 22) may also be noted. This pottery was decorated very crudely, though use was made of a variety of methods. Finger-nail or

pseudo-finger-nail impressions were disposed along the rim (no. 11), on a raised rib (nos. 11 and 16), or arranged in pairs (no. 12). Stout cord was impressed vertically on the body of the pot (nos. 19, 21, 25) or obliquely on the rim and raised rib (no. 14). Finer cords were impressed on the flattened lip of one pot (no. 17), precisely as in many food-vessels. A very fine knotted thread impression may be seen on no. 13. Poor geometric decoration was made occasionally by rough incisions, as in no. 18. Rows of stabs, possibly those of a coarse grass stem, were also employed (no. 20). Finally we may note decoration by shallow but regular grooves as in no. 15.

(3) A hard gritty ware represented by nos. 9 and 10. No. 9 is black in colour, has a flat non-expanding rim, and is decorated by finger-nail impressions. No. 10 is of grey colour, the decoration consisting of a horizontal incision with short oblique stabs or incisions.

(4) A hybrid ware, probably a fusion of (1) and (2). Nos. 6 and 8 both show an element of Beaker decoration, the horizontal line formed by contiguous impressions of a toothed instrument, while the former also has a typical Beaker rim profile. In both cases, however, the fabric differs from typical Beaker pottery. Moreover, no. 8 shows the rib or thickening below the rim which we noted in nos. 11 and 14.

The most certain fact emerging from the pottery is the presence of Beaker, some of it of the best period. The ill-fired buff-coloured ware is more difficult to place. It is certainly not Neolithic, and it cannot be long after the Beaker, since we know the main occupation of the site to have been a relatively short one. In default of any alternative we ascribe it to the early part of the Bronze Age. The analogy that we were able to show between the rim fragment with horizontal cord impressions on the flattened lip (no. 17) and many food-vessels lends support to our dating. The evidence of hybridization which we detected in our fourth class of pottery is important in demonstrating at least an overlap between the Beaker pottery and the buff-coloured ware.

BONE

The only worked bone is illustrated by no. 26. The sharpening to be seen at one end has been effected by a very blunt tool. The distal end has sustained recent damage.

STONE

A. *Quartzite*, etc. Numerous quartzite pebbles, showing considerable abrasion at prominent points, appear to have been utilized as hammer-stones. A small example is illustrated (no. 80). Of some interest is an oblong piece of quartzite (c. $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in.), of which the upper face has a shallow natural concavity, the under face having been reduced to a regular and slight convexity by pecking carried out over part of its

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surface. The sides are bevelled and the corners rounded artificially, whether by design or use. Near the edges of the naturally dished upper face are slight depressions caused by concentrated battering. The object was probably an anvil for flint working.

B. Flint. The considerable quantity of flint found on the site must all have been artificially introduced. The raw material seems to have consisted of quite small nodules. The vast majority of the implements and the debris of their manufacture are quite fresh and unaffected by exposure or change of any kind. This can well be explained by the fact that the whole site was blanketed by peat soon after its abandonment. A few pieces (e.g. nos. 59, 85, and 86) show the first traces of patination in the form of a faint bloom. In two cases implements have been made out of flakes patinated to a very considerable extent (nos. 38 and 75). Evidently patinated flakes were either found on the site by the Early Bronze Age folk or else were carried in with the other raw material.

Typologically the flints fall into two groups: first, the main assemblage which conforms to what we have come to expect of the early phases of the Bronze Age, and, secondly, a numerically insignificant group of Tardenoisian type. These latter have unfortunately all been recovered lying loose on the sand where it breaks through the fen beds to the surface. It has, therefore, proved impossible in this case to relate them stratigraphically to the main occupation of the site. One suggestive fact, however, we may record. In boring through the lower peat in bore no. 7 with a small hand-borer, Dr. Godwin struck a flint flake at its base some $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. down. Having located the Beaker-Early Bronze Age occupation horizon in the upper peat we may suspect this flake of belonging to the Tardenoisian group. The flake is thin and narrow, without any secondary work, and broken short. As a primary flake it is characteristic of microlithic industry.

(1) **THE BEAKER-EARLY BRONZE AGE SERIES.** Scrapers being the predominant implement of the industry, primary flaking seems to have been directed mainly to the production of squat broad flakes. No. 65 illustrates the kind of core resulting from this aim. The waste of such an industry differs in the most marked way from that of microlithic industry. The secondary work is often remarkable for its shallow 'scale' flaking, the scars of which exhibit prominent pressure rings. This technique is as well seen on scrapers as on more finished types such as plano-convex knives. It seems to be characteristic of the work of this period in distinction from that of the Neolithic.

Arrow-heads. Barbed and tanged arrow-heads are the most usual (nos. 27-31, 35, 62, 77, 78), those with barbs and tang of equal length outnumbering those with developed tang (nos. 30 and 31). What appear

to be successive stages in the manufacture of barbed and tanged arrow-heads are nos. 76 and 34, the former representing the preliminary rough-out, and the latter the subsequent stage of isolating the barbs by notching the base, which in this case ended in failure. Other forms include a hollow-based arrow-head flaked over both faces (no. 33), a very degenerate transverse arrow-head (no. 37),¹ a fragmentary triangular arrow-head (no. 32), and a freakish tanged arrow-head chipped from a bent flake by edge trimming (no. 36). Nos. 69 and 74 may also be grouped provisionally with the arrow-heads, the latter being perhaps a blunt-ended form.

Plano-convex knives. Three well-finished examples (nos. 38 and 39 (1), (2)) and one partially or poorly worked (no. 63) occur.

Scrapers. Only a small proportion is illustrated (nos. 40-53, 58, 60, 67, 68, 70-3) of the most abundant type of implement on the site. Characteristic are thick 'thumb-nail' forms like nos. 45, 48, 52, 53, 73. End and horseshoe forms are also fairly common. Many scrapers bear fine 'scale' flaking, and in some cases (no. 58) are hard to distinguish from plano-convex knives.

Awls. Two awls showing signs of use (nos. 79, 81) were found, together with a pseudo-awl trimmed from the bulbar surface only (no. 66).

Notched flakes. Notched flakes, one of which is illustrated (no. 56), were found sparingly.

Serrated flakes. Three flakes were found with serrated edges, two of them being illustrated (nos. 57 and 61). It will be seen that the serrations on these flints are larger than those found on the narrow serrated flakes so abundant in Neolithic deposits. Further, each individual serration has been carefully formed sometimes by two or three chips.

Miscellaneous. A fabricator well worn at either end and showing incipient patination (no. 59), a small disc-like object half an inch thick and flaked on both faces (no. 64), and two asymmetric points with fine secondary work encroaching only slightly on the primary flaking (nos. 54 and 55) were also found.

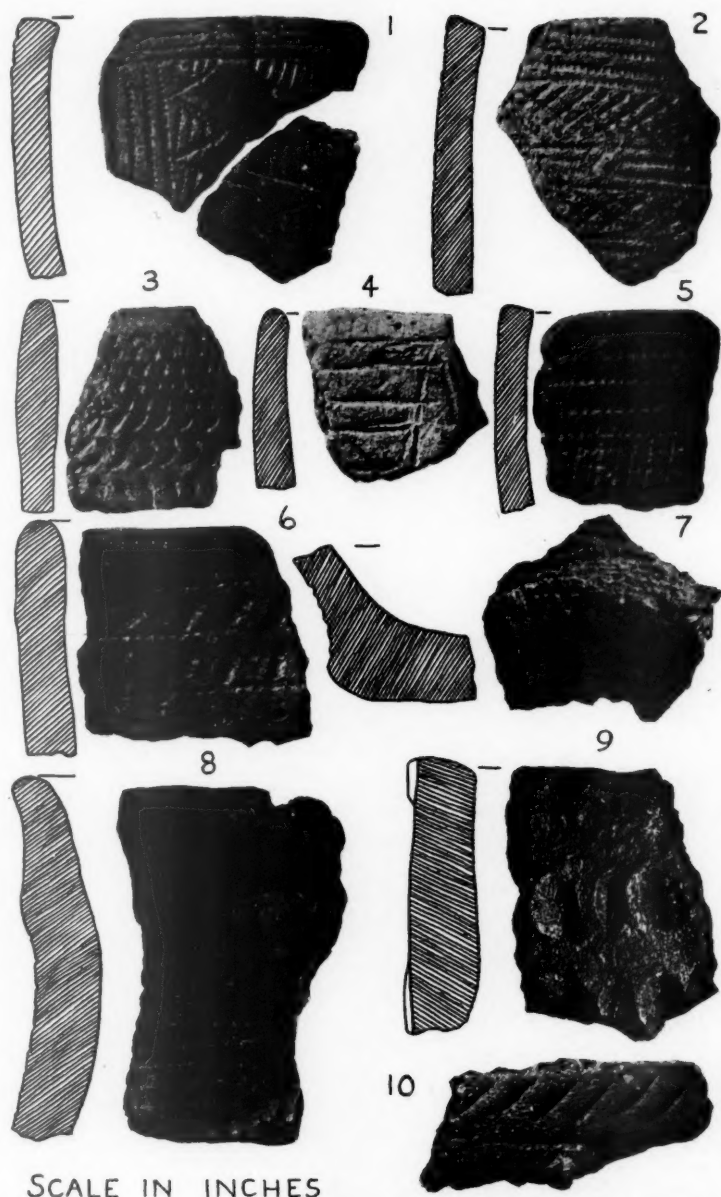
The complete absence of the leaf arrow-head, the polished axe or fragments thereof, and the narrow finely-serrated flake, illustrates how greatly this industry differs from that of the Neolithic camps. The presence of numerous barbed and tanged arrow-heads of triangular outline, indeed, indicates the Beaker period at earliest, while the two examples with more developed tangs point to a later time limit.² Such indeed is demanded by the presence of plano-convex knives, associated as they normally are in grave finds with food-vessels and even early forms of cinerary urn.³

(2) THE TARDENOISIAN SERIES. An insignificant proportion of the waste flakes obtained from the sand-hill and two of the cores, of which

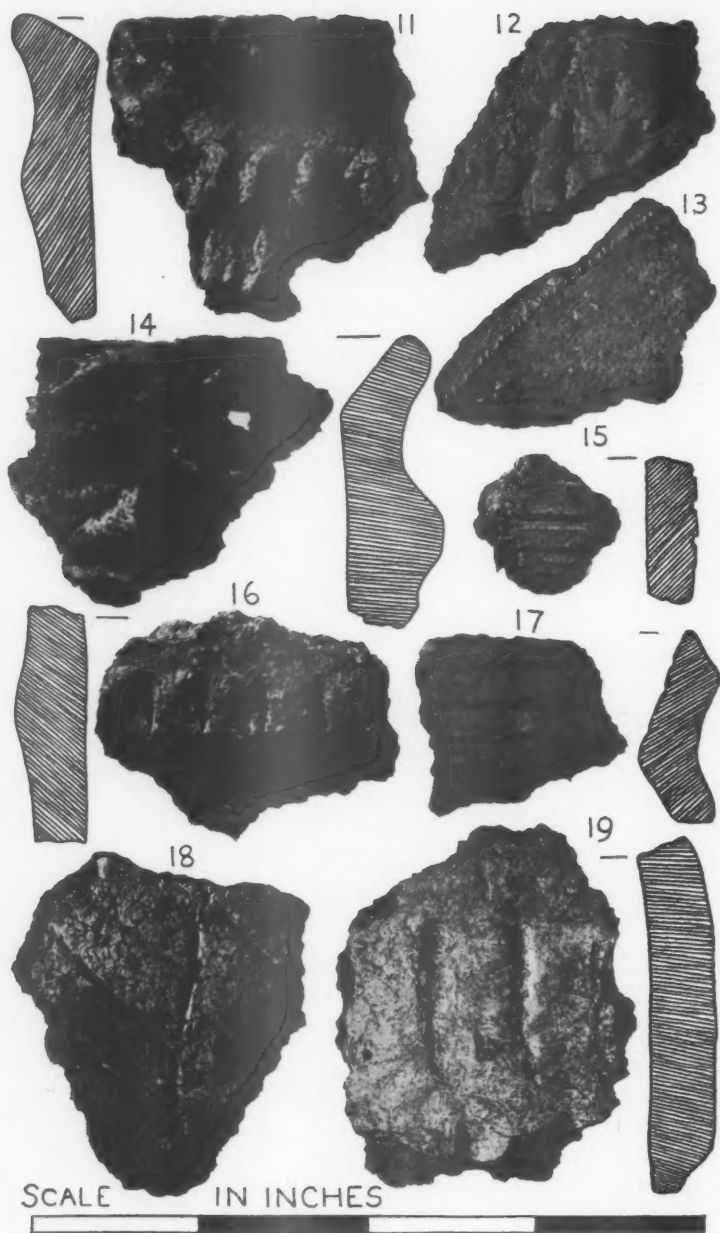
¹ A slightly less degenerate example was found at Whitehawke Camp, Sussex : *S.A.S.C.*, vol. lxxi, pl. xiv, no. 14.

² R. A. Smith, *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, p. 81.

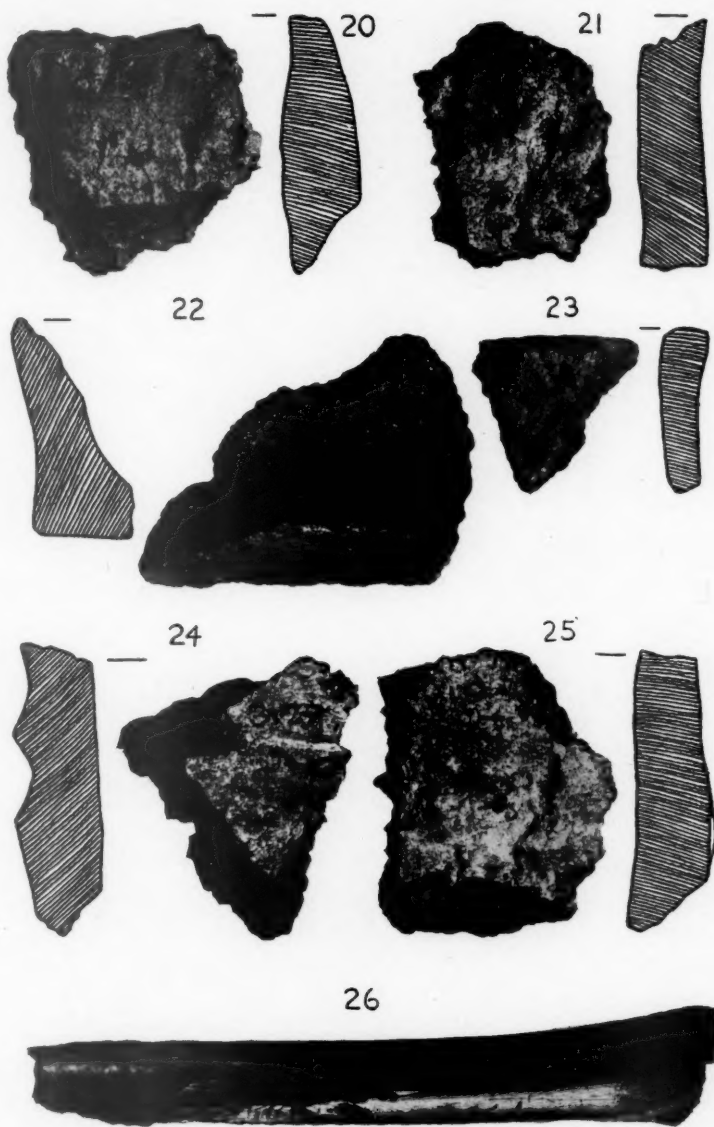
³ J. G. D. Clark, *Antiq. Journ.* 1932, vol. xii, p. 158.



Pottery, nos. 1-10



Pottery, nos. 11-19



SCALE IN INCHES



Pottery, nos. 20-25; bone implement, no. 26

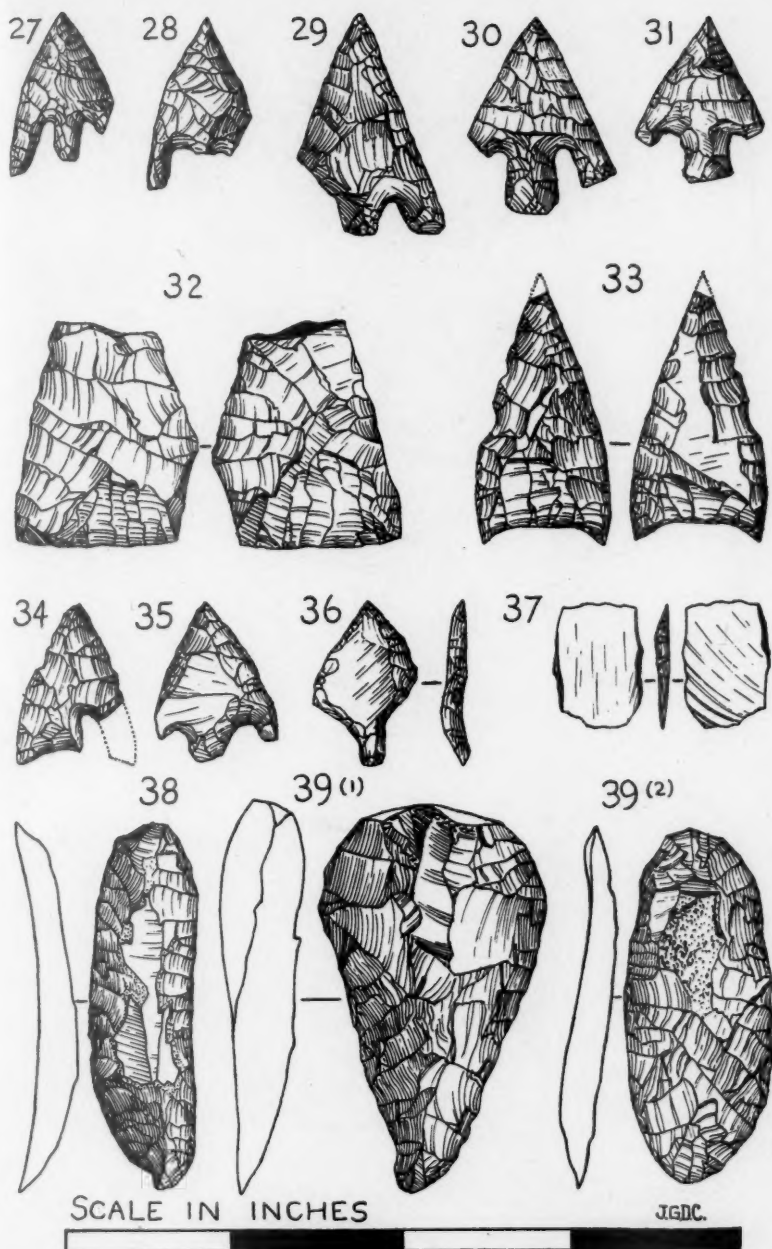
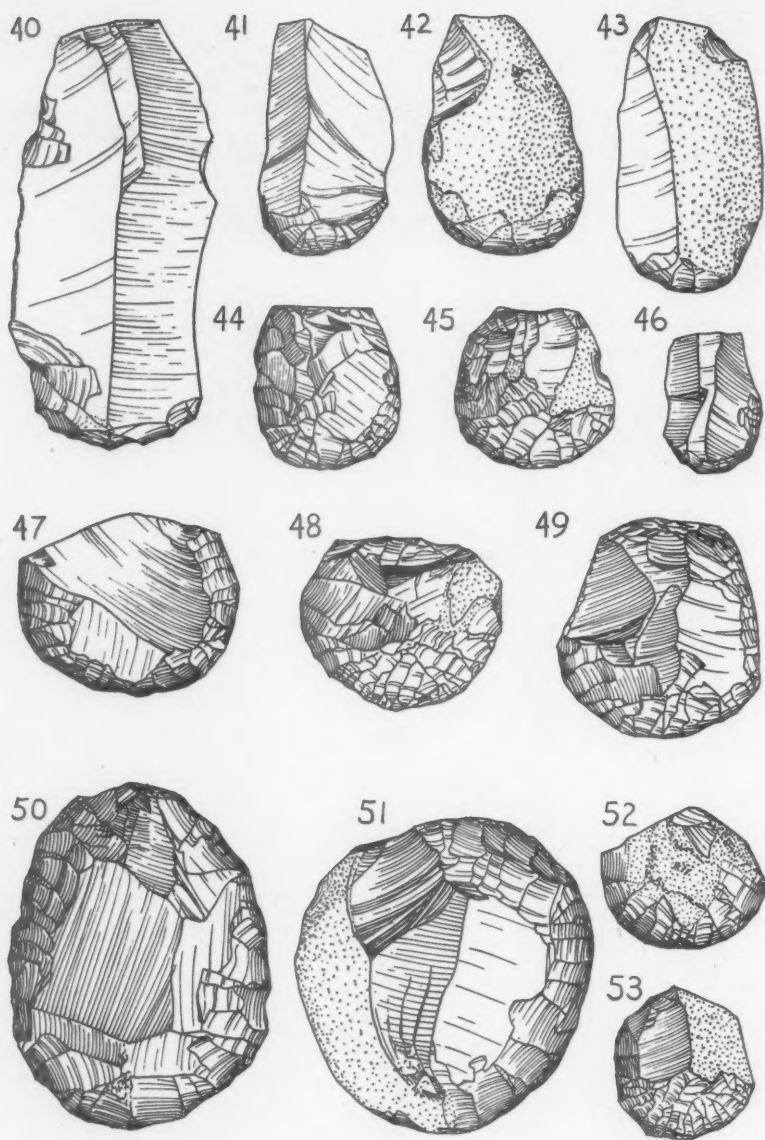


FIG. 2. Flint implements, nos. 27-39



SCALE IN INCHES

J.G.C.

FIG. 3. Flint implements, nos. 40-53

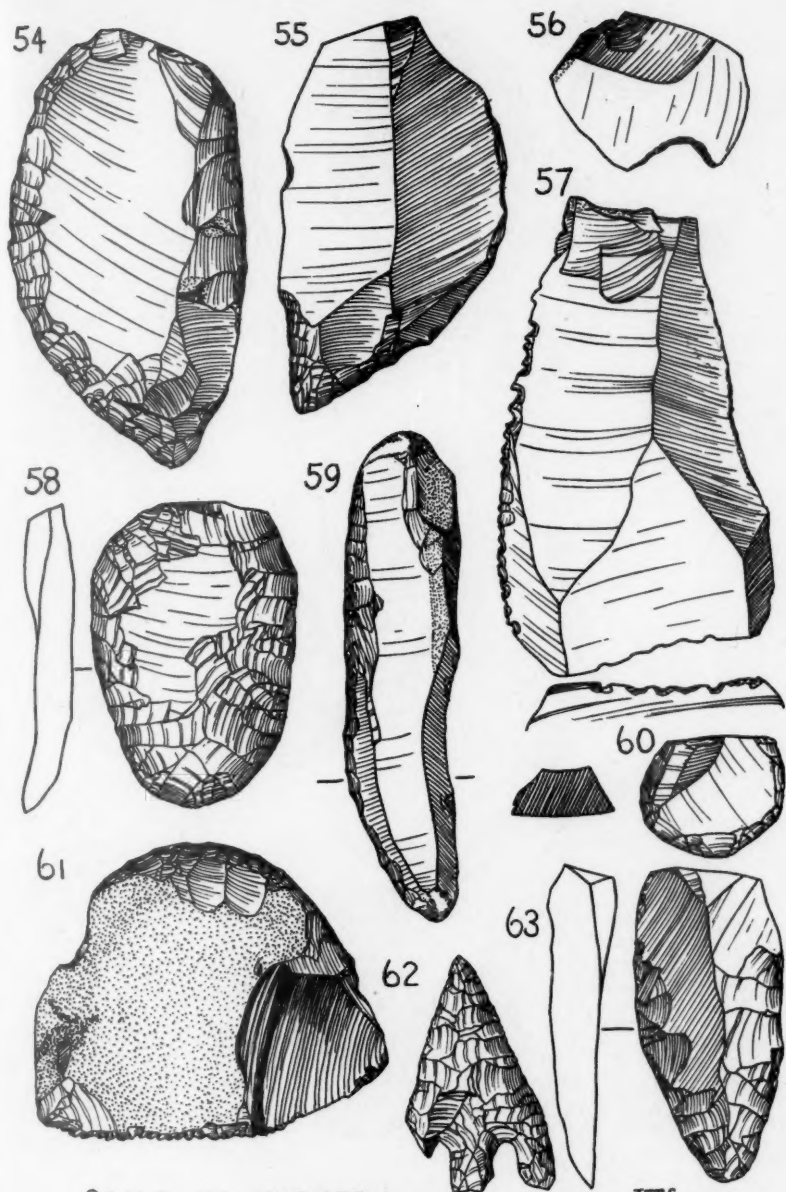
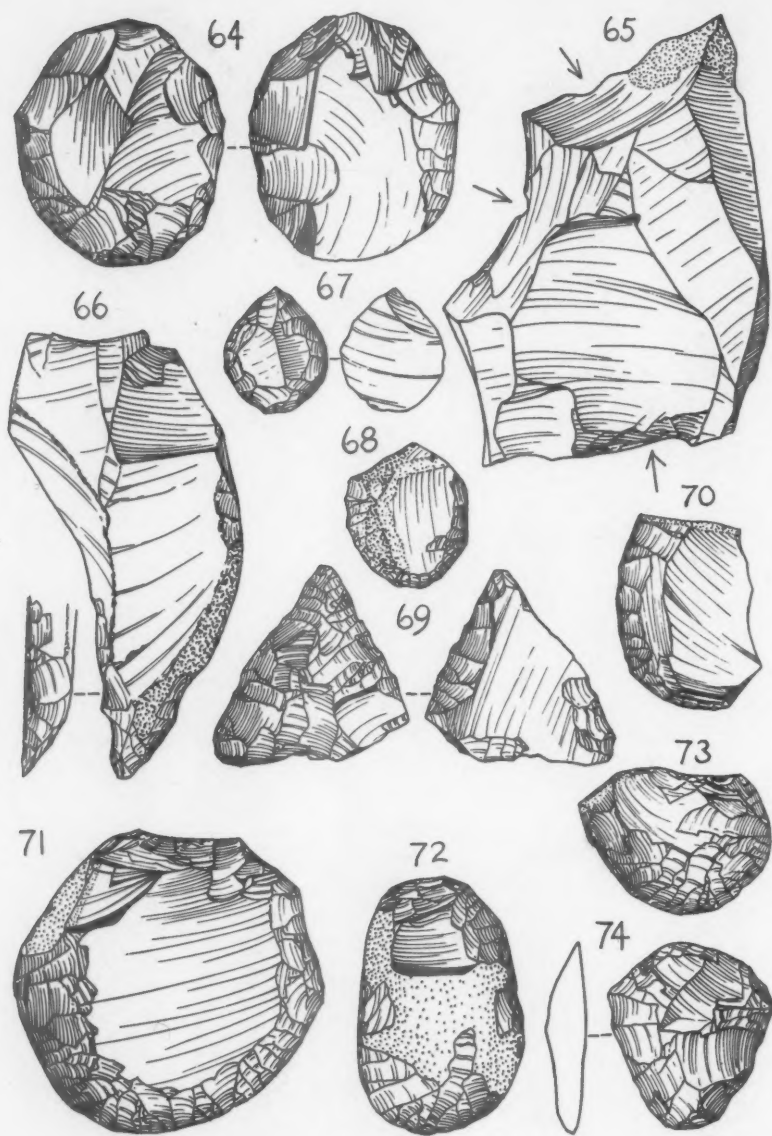


FIG. 4. Flint implements, nos. 54-63



SCALE IN INCHES

J.E.C.



FIG. 5. Flint implements, nos. 64-74

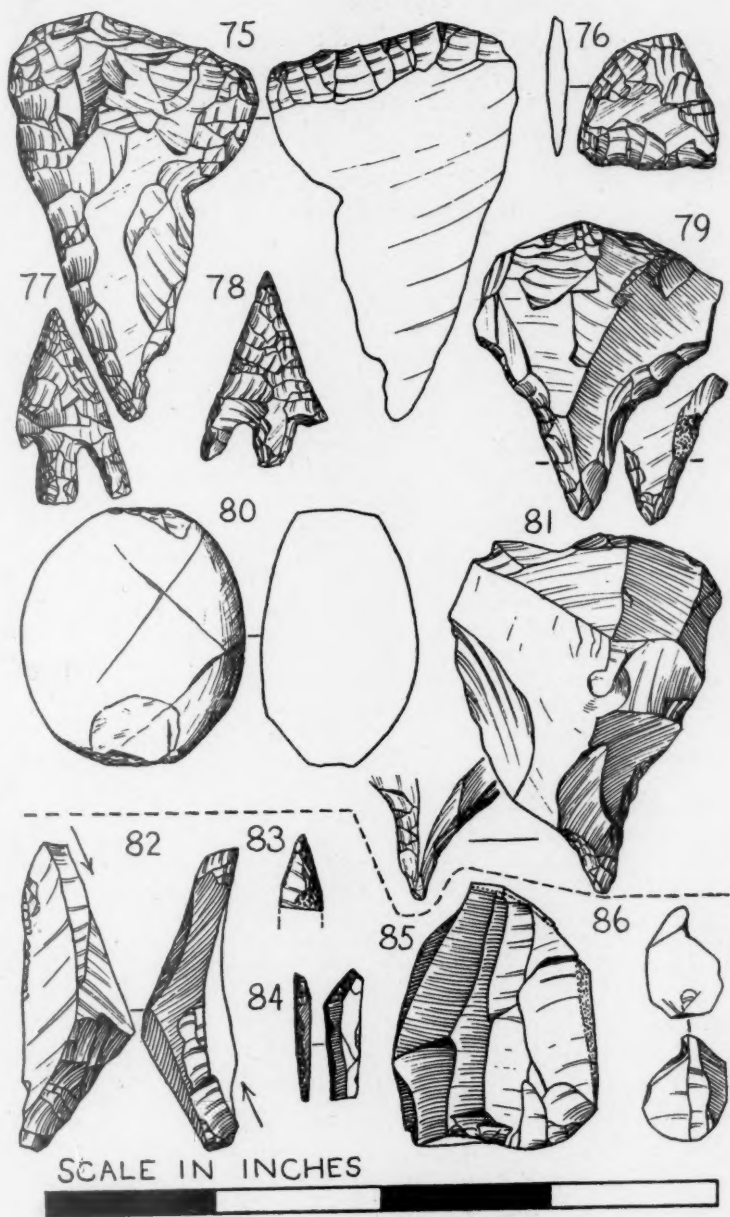


FIG. 6. Flint implements, nos. 75-86

one is illustrated (no. 85), are typical of microlithic industry. Two microliths, both damaged, were in fact found (nos. 83 and 84). A double-ended angle burin (no. 82) and a Tardenoisian micro-burin (no. 86) supply further evidence.

ANIMAL REMAINS

Animal remains were obtained from the top of the sand-hill on the present surface, from the upper slopes immediately below the peat, and from the two hearths. A few bones were also traced with other scatter from the occupation out into the fen beds, where they occurred in the base of the upper peat (*vide* p. 269). The bones were examined in separate groups, but make up a homogeneous fauna.

Dr. Wilfrid Jackson reports :

The animal remains are in a very fragmentary condition. The majority belong to domestic animals, and represent the creatures slaughtered for food by the inhabitants. The bones are broken in the same way as in other Prehistoric and Romano-British sites; but the imperfection of the remains and the uncertainty of associated bones render it difficult to say if they represent choice joints only. The domestic ox seems to be the most abundant, followed by the pig, and then the sheep. The remains of wild animals are rare, suggesting that hunting was not carried out to any extent. The wild forms are red deer, beaver, fish (pike), and birds (species of small duck). It is interesting to note the absence of the dog and the horse.

The remains have been compared with large collections which have passed through my hands, including those from the Glastonbury Lake Village (Prehistoric Iron Age),¹ and from the somewhat earlier sites (Hallstatt and La Tène I) at All Cannings Cross,² Fifield Bavant Down,³ Swallowcliffe Down,⁴ etc., also with those from still earlier sites, especially Woodhenge. Though the remains are so very scanty, there is a close resemblance to those from Woodhenge,⁵ especially among the oxen bones.

EVIDENCE FROM OTHER SITES OF SIMILAR AGE IN THE REGION

Many finds, dating from the Early Bronze Age, have been made in the Cambridgeshire Fens, but in two cases only has any serious attempt been made to record them scientifically :

(i) THE SHIPPEA HILL MAN. The late McKenny Hughes, then Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge, seems to have been the first to

¹ *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii, pp. 641-72.

² *The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross*, pp. 43-50.

³ *W.A.M.*, xlii, pp. 492-3.

⁴ *Ibid.* xliii, pp. 90-3.

⁵ *Woodhenge*, pp. 61-9.

appreciate the significance of finds made in the fen deposits. It was in 1911 that he hastened out to Shippea Hill Farm, a few miles to the north-east of Ely, in response to a letter announcing the discovery of human bones made by men draining. He found such of the bones as were still *in situ* at about 4 in. from the base of 4½ ft. of peat which rested on buttery clay. A sample cut through the lower peat and the upper clay is now preserved, together with the bones, in the Sedgwick Museum. Hughes records¹ that the 'human skeleton was found hunched up and crowded into a small space, *less than two feet square*, as if the body had settled vertically'. The skull was examined by Alexander Macalister, then Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge, who compared it with others from round barrows at Stonehenge and Grimsthorpe. He found its resemblance to the two round barrow skulls 'too great to be accidental', regarding the Shippea Hill man as being of the same race, though 'possibly at an earlier stage'. Unfortunately Hughes's observations were vitiated by his failure to recognize the true character of his find, which clearly represented a burial. Hughes really only recorded its position after burial and not from what level it was buried, which alone would give its true context in relation to the peat. By noting from what level the overlying peat had been disturbed he might have recovered this information. As it is we can learn little from this find.

(ii) THE SOUTHERY FEN FEMALE. Of real value is the discovery of a young female skeleton in Southery Fen, some five or six miles to the north of the Plantation Farm site, reported by Mr. Lethbridge recently.² In this case we have to deal with a drowning, and the victim was fortunately associated with eight fusiform jet beads and a bronze awl or pin, both of Early Bronze Age date. The skeleton was reported by Mr. R. U. Sayce as being 'related to the Beaker type'. It was found some 3 or 4 in. from the base of 2 ft. of peat which rested on buttery clay. This find, dating from the Early Bronze Age, thus agrees closely with the stratigraphical evidence from the Plantation Farm sand-hill.

THE SECTION

In order to learn more of the history of the site, borings were made along the line indicated on the plan (fig. 1). The section illustrated by pl. XLVII was constructed from these data, supplemented in the case of the sand-hill by excavation. Owing to its length the section has been drawn with a tenfold vertical exaggeration. It will be noted that, excepting only the top of the 'roddon', the whole section lies below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). During the excavations (in the autumn) water was met with at bore 3, immediately below the surface of the buttery

¹ T. McKenny Hughes, *Notes on the Fenland, with a description of the Shippea Hill Man*, Cambridge, 1916.

² T. C. Lethbridge, Maj. G. Fowler, and R. U. Sayce, *P.P.S.E.A.*, vi, pp. 362-4.

clay, while in bore 1 it was found between 5 and 6 ft. The basal deposit, through which we were unable to penetrate with three professional well-sinkers, consists of sand. The top 5 or 6 ft. of the sand-hill consists of fine yellow sand, but below this the sand was coarser and greyish in colour. In the lower depths of the sand quite large flints were found fairly commonly. Between bores 1 and 11 the sand dips to form a flat-bottomed hollow averaging about 17 ft. below present ground-level, and containing the deposits in which we are interested. The oldest

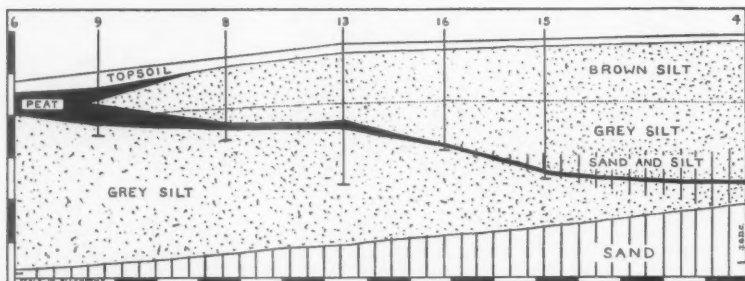


FIG. 7. Section of southern half of upper channel, drawn without distortion

of these is a peat (lower peat) with a maximum thickness of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., which appears to have been cut through by a river forming a channel (lower channel) in the basal sand. This lower channel and peat are overlaid by a continuous deposit of silt and buttery clay, the former being concentrated in the channel area but penetrating the base of the buttery clay situated near the sand-hill. Overlying this silt and clay deposit is the base of another peat (upper peat), of which the greater part has wasted away, as explained earlier on. Included in this upper peat are small lenticular patches of shelly silt, locally known as 'shell marl' (Sample P, and *vide* also pls. XLII and XLIII). A second channel (upper channel), cut into the grey silt, was revealed by seven bores sunk into the southern side of the 'roddon'; the half-section is illustrated separately without exaggeration (fig. 7). Sand and mollusca were found in the bed of this upper channel, in which a peat band was also noted. Above this peat band the channel has silted up; the upper part of the silt, representing the convex part of the present 'roddon', is of yellowish-brown colour, in contrast to the usual blue-grey colour of the silt and the clay. That part of the section disturbed by cultivation is indicated as 'top-soil'.

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POLLEN-ANALYSIS OF PEATS FROM PLANTATION FARM

By H. and M. E. GODWIN

The positions of the samples (A—H) upon which this report is based are indicated in the key section (pl. XLVII). The samples from the upper peat were taken directly from the face of a trench, those from the lower peat were taken by a peat borer of the Hiller pattern. The method of analysis and recording has been described previously.¹

The lower peat bed rests on sand, and is from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (2 m.) thick along the line of section between the sand-hill and the roddon. Samples were taken at the points marked A—H on the diagram in pl. XLVII. The first samples to be examined were in a vertical series of five from bore 3 (B), and the results of the analysis are shown in fig. 8. The four top samples show extremely high abundance of alder pollen (*Alnus*) which, considered with the dense profusion of wood present in the peat throughout the bed, suggests an alder swamp 'carr' in continued possession of the site. All other tree pollen is correspondingly low in amount, but oak (*Quercus*), hazel (*Corylus*), elm (*Ulmus*), lime (*Tilia*), birch (*Betula*) are also present, probably blown in from neighbouring ground rather than growing absolutely *in situ*. The lowest sample shows a pollen content strikingly different: *Alnus* is only 22 per cent., but *Pinus* is 68 per cent. and *Corylus* 42 per cent.²

To obtain closer details of the nature of the basal layers of this bed, a second bore 3a (c) was put down beside the first, and from it peat samples were taken at much closer intervals than before. The samples so taken gave the nine analyses shown in the lower part of fig. 9, where they have been combined with the three upper samples shown in fig. 8 to give one generalized diagram. These nine analyses are remarkably consistent, showing high *Pinus* values for the basal 40 cm. or so, with a sharp transition upwards to the *Alnus* swamp conditions already described for the top part of the bed. The relative constancy of the *Quercus* and *Tilia* pollen through both phases is against the transition having been a purely local and edaphic one. It probably pointed to wholesale replacement of pine forests over a large

¹ Godwin, H. and M. E., 'Pollen analyses of Fenland Peats at St. German's, near King's Lynn', *Geol. Mag.*, 1933.

² *Corylus*, as an undergrowth shrub, is not reckoned in the total tree pollen, but its frequency is expressed as a percentage of this figure.

area, and as such would represent the transition period from the Boreal to the Early Atlantic period.¹ The suggestion that the beds are Late Boreal is strengthened by the knowledge that in the British Isles so far *Pinus maxima* have only been described

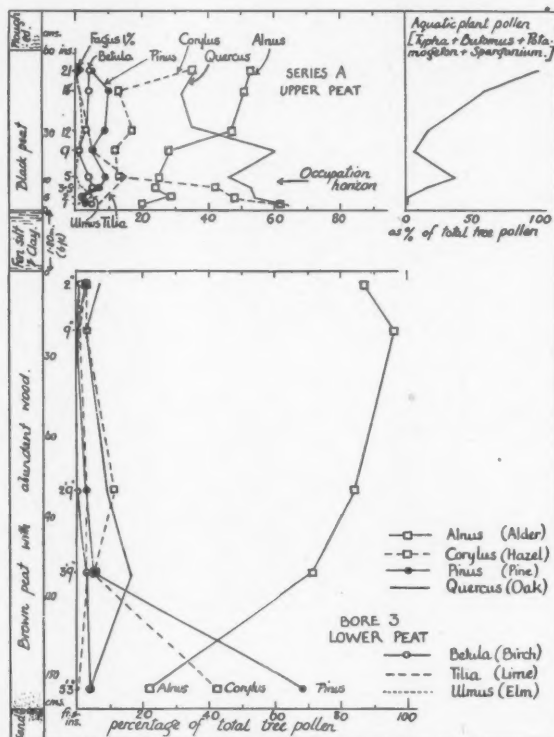


FIG. 8. Pollen analyses from upper and lower peat-beds at Plantation Farm, Burnt Fen

¹ Throughout this note the post-glacial period is referred to in terms of the climatic periods of Blytt and Sernander: i.e. Sub-Arctic, Boreal, Atlantic, Sub-Boreal, and Sub-Atlantic. These periods have been closely correlated, especially in Sweden, with post-glacial forest history, with the Baltic lake periods, with de Geer's geochronology, and with the chief phases of archaeological development. For tables giving these correlations see H. and M. E. Godwin, *op. cit.*; Woodhead, T. N., 'History of the Vegetation of the Southern Pennines', *Journal of Ecology*, vol. xvii, 1929; and Erdtman, G., 'Studies in the Post-Arctic History of the Forests of North-western Europe. 1. Investigations in the British Isles', *Geol. Fören. Förhandl.*, Bd. 50, 1928. It is generally held that the Boreal period corresponds with the Early Mesolithic and the Sub-Boreal with the Bronze Age.

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in the Boreal and Sub-Boreal periods (Erdtmann), and the Sub-Boreal, coinciding roughly with the Bronze Age, must be ruled out as falling somewhere later than the base of the *upper* peat, which itself here contains the Early Bronze Age occupation horizon.

Samples from other basal points of the section also showed pollen spectra suggesting Late Boreal for the basal peat. This is shown in the following tables:

	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>Betula</i>	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>
Bore 3 (B) (4.31-4.46 m.) (5 in.-5 ft. 6 in.)	1	4	42	68	22	4	1
Bore 3 a (c) 4.43 m.	1	1	28	76	28	7	1
4.48 m.	+	5	23	37	49	7	+
4.53 m.	+	3	60	56	24	9	6
Bore 12 (D) 4.90 m.	0	5	28	91	1	2	2
4.98 m.	0	6	29	81	4	5	3
5.03 m.	2	3	27	88	2	6	0
Bore 7 (E) 4.49 m.	2	+	23	89	3	5	0
4.90 m.	0	5	50	84	2	3	5
5.05 m.	2	+	23	91	4	2	+
5.25 m.	3	5	29	73	14	2	3
5.34 m.	1	5	15	76	13	4	+

It should also be noticed that as bores 12 (D) and 7 (E) reach levels lower than bore 3, so they give samples indicative, on the whole, of greater age, in that the pine percentage is higher and the alder percentage lower. Even in the deepest it should be noticed that the alder is present. It is interesting to find that where the peat is deepest, in bore 7, there is a thickness of more than 1 m. of peat showing very high *Pinus* content, an indication of the considerable duration of the Late Boreal conditions.

Bore 7 (E) is of peculiar interest, in that the small flint flake referred to on p. 271 was brought up in the borer from 5.26 m., that is, in the peat about 8 cm. from the base of the bed. The analyses of a small series of peat samples from the same bore are given in the table, and it will be seen that the flake level is well within the *Pinus* phase.

The tentative dating of the basal peat as Late Boreal is limited on the side of greater age by the presence, even in the lowest samples, of *Alnus* and the other deciduous forest trees which immigrated during the Boreal period, the alder comparatively late.

On the meagre data at present available it does not appear that Boreal peat was formed all over the fens; elsewhere the

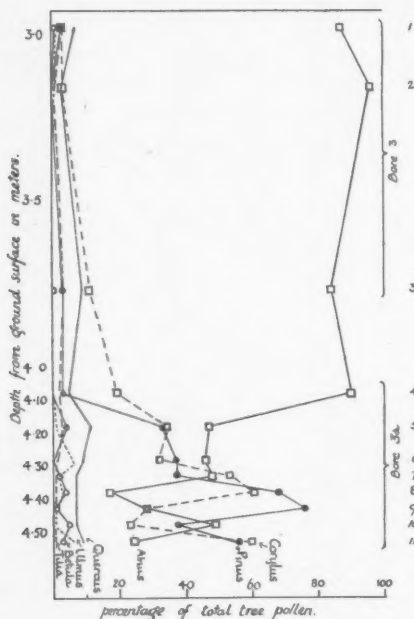


FIG. 9. Pollen analyses from lower peat-bed at Plantation Farm, Burnt Fen, combining results from bores 3 and 3a (B and c on pl. XLVII), which are within 2 in. laterally of one another

lower peat is a much thinner bed, and general peat formation all over the fenland area may well not have begun until a thick peat had already formed in locally lower and wetter regions, such as this at Burnt Fen, which is presumed to be an older river channel. This view is supported by an analysis of the basal peat from bore 14, which lies ninety yards from the sand-hill and outside the river channel. The lower peat bed is here only 7.5 in. (19 cm.) thick, and analysis of a sample from the base

of it gave the following values: *Tilia* 2 per cent., *Betula* 61 per cent., *Corylus* 30 per cent., *Pinus* 0, *Alnus* 29.5 per cent., *Quercus* 6.5 per cent, *Ulmus* +., Ericaceous pollen 12 per cent. The exact significance of a pollen spectrum so different from anything in the lower peat of the river channel awaits closer investigation: it certainly indicates deposition after the pine phase, and probably after any peat examined from the lower bed of the river channel. The height relations shown in pl. XLVII would make such an age relation quite understandable.

Upper peat

The upper peat bed is now not more than about 40 in. (104 cm.) thick, of which only the lower 24 in. (60 cm.) are undisturbed by cultivation. To judge by the height of the 'roddon' near by it must at one time have been many feet thicker. A vertical series of eight samples through the undisturbed peat was taken at the point A on pl. XLVII, and the results of the analysis are given in the upper half of fig. 8.

The pollen spectra show, in general, a marked change from the peat of the lower bed. All the same trees are present but there is no such marked dominance by the alder, and the absence of any considerable amount of wood suggests that no woody vegetation actually grew on the peat here whilst it was forming. The transition through the bed from an early dominance of oak pollen to a later dominance of alder suggests increasing wetness of the neighbourhood and increasing prevalence of alder swamps. This is strongly borne out by the pollen of herbaceous plants: in it certain grains are very abundant, namely *Typha* (reed-mace), *Sparganium* (bur-reed), *Butomus* (flowering rush), which are all plants of the reed swamp, and *Potamogeton* (pond-weeds), which are plants of open water. These have been counted together as 'aquatic plant pollen' and are shown to the right of fig. 8, where it is obvious that they show general abundance in the bed, and very substantial increase towards the top (to 200 per cent. of the total tree pollen). There is little doubt that this was the immediate prelude to the formation of standing open water over the area, a period in which were laid down the deposits of freshwater shells shown in pl. XLVII and reported upon by Mr. A. S. Kennard in another section of this paper. As determined by Mr. Grahame Clark and as shown in pl. XLVII the scatter of Early Bronze Age artifacts extends from the hillock outwards in this upper peat occupying a band averaging from 2 to 6 in. (5 to 15 cm.) from its base. It will be seen

that a minor maximum of aquatic plant pollen occurs at this level, indicating that during its Early Bronze Age occupation the hillock was surrounded by a shallow peat-forming swamp, into which was thrown unwanted debris of meals, manufactures, and so on. It is possible to indicate the occupation horizon in the diagram with closeness because the four lower samples were taken from a trimmed block of unbroken peat in which, and between 3.5 and 5 in., a flint flake was still embedded.

The tree-pollen content of the upper peat shows some other features of general interest. The presence of two pollen grains of *Fagus* (beech) in the top sample is interesting and might be valuable chronologically at some later date when the spread of this tree is better known. The most important point, however, is the composition of the extreme base, which is marked by a high but rapidly diminishing *Corylus*, and, at the occupation horizon, by a *Tilia* (lime) maximum of 15 per cent. Percentages of *Tilia* pollen of more than 5 per cent. are very uncommon in post-glacial peats, so that this maximum may afford a valuable means of correlation with other Fenland peat horizons and perhaps with the Continent and general chronological indices such as the archaeological and geological horizons.

The authors have already indicated that¹ at St. German's near King's Lynn, the two lowest peat beds, the One-inch and the Six-inch beds, which lie at about -23 ft. O.D. and -17 ft. O.D. respectively, have the same high *Tilia* values. On the Continent Overbeck and Schmitz² have separated off a well-marked *Tilia* phase, which, according to their tables, lies in the Atlantic period.

We do not yet know how far conditions may have hastened or retarded such a phase in England, but there is good evidence in the Fenlands that it exists in at least an equally well-marked form.

It is especially interesting to find it again in the analysis of the peat from another Early Bronze Age horizon in the upper peat of the fens; that at Southery, where the skeleton of an Early Bronze Age woman was found, together with a jet necklace and bronze pin, resting on 3 in. (7.5 cm.) of peat above the fen clay (see p. 279).

The analyses in the table below give a comparison between the Early Bronze Age sites known up to the present within the

¹ H. and M. E. Godwin, *op. cit.*

² Overbeck, F. and Schmitz, H., 'Zur Geschichte der Moore, Marschen und Wälder Nordwestdeutschlands, I'. *Mitteilungen der Provinzialstelle für Naturdenkmalpflege, Hannover*, Heft 3, 1931.

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Fenland area, and for comparison the Six-inch peat bed from the St. German's excavation:

Site	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>Betula</i>	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>
1. Plantation Farm, Burnt Fen. 5 in. above top of fen clay (occupation level).	15	4	13	9	25	46	0
2. Do. Occupation level on flanks of sand-hill.	14	4	46	8	50	24	0
3. Southery Fen. 3 in. above top of fen clay (level of skeleton).	8	5	16	5	21	56	5
4. Shippea Hill. Approximate site of skeleton.	3.5	5	36	12	36	39	5
5. St. German's Six-inch peat bed. Sample D2.	16	2	10	1	58	18	4

(1, 2, and 3 are exactly known Early Bronze Age occupation horizons; 4 is an Early Bronze Age site—exact horizon doubtful)

The similarity between 1, 2, 3, and 5 is most striking, and it seems probable that the peat just above the fen clay in the SW. Fenlands always shows this spectrum. This is certainly the horizon from which come most of the Early Bronze Age objects found in the Fenlands, and the *Tilia* maximum may prove a valuable chronological index about the Fens as a whole. The changed relation between oak (*Quercus*) and alder (*Alnus*) in the samples we have shown to be almost certainly an edaphic and local effect. The Shippea Hill peat is of very doubtful value. The skeleton, as Grahame Clark has pointed out, was found hunched up as in a grave, so that the peat on which it rested (3 in. above the fen clay) may not represent the occupation level of the man, who is certainly of Early Bronze Age type, though not certainly of this date. Secondly, although Professor Hughes, who described the find, left a peat sample with the skull in the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, its original position

is not stated. This peat, of which an analysis is given, may at best have come simply from near the skeleton; it is clearly not at the *Tilia* maximum, though it might well be near it.

Peat of the Roddon bed

Samples were taken from the thin band of peat underlying the roddon silt, at the three places marked F, G, and H in pl. XLVII. The analyses are given in the table below:

Percentage of total tree pollen

<i>Peat below Roddon.</i>	<i>Ti.</i>	<i>Be.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Pi.</i>	<i>Al.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>Ul.</i>	<i>No. of grains counted</i>
Bore 4. 17 ft. 6 in. . .	3	3	9	7	54	31	1	150
Bore 15. 15 ft. 9 in.-16 ft.	2	13	30	4	45	34	2	53
Bore 13. 8 ft. 8 in.-9 ft.	3	13	17	12	42	28	2	60
(for comparison)								
Series A (upper peat) 12 in.	4	3	17	9	47	35	2	150

The pollen frequency in all was very low, so that the numbers of grains counted are small. Nevertheless, the three samples show considerable agreement in pollen content, so that, although from such different levels, they may be considered as likely to be of similar age. If their pollen spectra are compared with those already described from this site they differ sharply from anything in the lower peat bed either in the river-channel or outside it: they do not fall in the *Tilia* maximum at the base of the upper peat, but correspond fairly closely with the samples of series A, about 12 in. above the base of the upper peat. The sample at this level has been added for comparison to the table above.

It should be remembered that many feet of peat have certainly wasted from the upper peat since the roddon was a flowing river, and the peat samples from below the roddon might possibly belong to some part of this period. This possibility apart, the inference clearly is that peat deposition began in the bed of

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the roddon not long after the Early Bronze Age occupation of the sand-hill. It seems unlikely that it could be related to the period of erosion and clay and silt deposition of the upper and lower peat beds.

The expenses of these investigations and the purchase of the borer used were met from a grant given by the Royal Society in aid of pollen-analysis of lowland peats.

REPORT ON THE SILTS AND CLAY

By W. A. MACFADYEN, Ph.D.

List of foraminifera from samples I—O

Indigenous species	Samples							
	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	
<i>Trochammina inflata</i> (Montagu)	I	X	V	I	I	V	I	
<i>T. inflata</i> var. <i>macrescens</i> Brady	I	—	V	V	I	—	—	
<i>T. ochracea</i> (Williamson)	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>T. squamata</i> Jones & Parker	X	V	V	—	—	V	—	
<i>Cornuspira involvens</i> Reuss	—	—	—	—	V	I	I	
<i>Quinqueloculina fusca</i> Brady	I	V	X	I	—	V	—	
<i>Q. subrotunda</i> (Montagu)	—	—	—	—	V	I	X	
<i>Triloculina oblonga</i> (Montagu)	—	—	—	—	X	I	I	
<i>Textularia gramen</i> d'Orbigny	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	
<i>Gaudryina filiformis</i> Berthelin	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	
<i>G. sp.</i>	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
<i>Bulimina affinis</i> d'Orbigny ?	—	I	—	I	I	—	—	
<i>B. fusiformis</i> Williamson ?	—	—	—	I	—	I	I	
<i>B. marginata</i> d'Orbigny	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	
<i>Buliminella elegantissima</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	I	V	V	I	V	
<i>Virgulina fusiformis</i> Cushman	—	I	I	V	—	—	—	
<i>Bolivina</i> cf. <i>aenariensis</i> (Costa)	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	
<i>B. pseudoplicata</i> Heron-Allen & Earland	—	I	V	X	X	V	X	
<i>B. variabilis</i> (Williamson)	—	I	X	V	I	—	I	
<i>Cassidulina crassa</i> d'Orbigny	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	
<i>Lagena catenulata</i> Jeffreys MS., Williamson	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
<i>L. clavata</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	I	V	—	I	—	
<i>L. costata</i> (Williamson)	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
<i>L. globosa</i> (Montagu)	—	—	—	I	I	—	I	
<i>L. gracilis</i> Williamson	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	
<i>L. gracillima</i> (Seguenza)	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
<i>L. laevigata</i> (Reuss)	—	I	X	X	V	X	V	
<i>L. laevis</i> (Montagu)	—	—	I	V	I?	I	I	
<i>L. lagenoides</i> (Williamson)	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	
<i>L. lineata</i> Williamson	—	—	—	V	V	V	V	
<i>L. marginata</i> Walker & Jacob	—	I	I	I	I	—	—	
<i>L. orbignyana</i> (Seguenza)	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
<i>L. perlucida</i> (Montagu)	—	—	—	V	I	—	V	

Indigenous species	Samples						
	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<i>L. reticulata</i> (Macgillivray)	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
<i>L. scalariformis</i> (Williamson)	—	—	I	I	—	I	I
<i>L. semistriata</i> Williamson	—	—	—	I	I	—	I
<i>L. striatopunctata</i> Parker & Jones	—	—	—	—	—	I	—
<i>L. substriata</i> Williamson	—	—	—	I	I	—	I
<i>L. sulcata</i> Walker & Jacob	—	I	—	V	I	—	V
<i>L. trigono-marginata</i> Parker & Jones	—	—	I	—	—	—	—
<i>L. williamsoni</i> (Alcock)	—	—	—	V	I	I	V
<i>L. sp., cf. williamsoni</i>	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
<i>Nodosaria communis</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	I	I	—	—
<i>Marginulina glabra</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
<i>M. costata</i> (Batsch)	—	—	—	—	I?	—	I
<i>Cristellaria haueri</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
<i>C. rotulata</i> (Lamarck)	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
<i>Guttulina lactea</i> (Walker & Jacob)	—	—	I	I	—	I	I
<i>Sigmomorphina williamsoni</i> (Terquem)	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
<i>Uvigerina angulosa</i> (Williamson)	—	—	—	I	I	—	I
<i>U. canariensis</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
<i>Siphogenerina dimorpha</i> (Parker & Jones)	—	—	—	—	—	—	I
<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	—	I	—	—
<i>Discorbis globularis</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	I	I	I	—	I
<i>D. mediterraneus</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	V	—	I	—
<i>D. cf. millettii</i> (Wright)	—	—	—	—	I	—	—
<i>D. nitidus</i> (Williamson)	—	—	—	I	V	—	I
<i>D. obtusus</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	V	X	X	X	L	L
<i>D. praegeri</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland)	—	—	—	—	—	I	V
<i>Planorbulina mediterraneus</i> d'Orbigny	—	—	—	I	I	—	I
<i>Cibicides lobatulus</i> (Walker & Jacob)	—	—	—	I	V	I	I
<i>Rotalia beccarii</i> (Linne)	—	X	C	L	X	L	L
<i>R. beccarii</i> var. <i>lucida</i> Madsen	—	—	—	L	—	L	—
<i>Nonion depressulus</i> (Walker & Jacob)	—	L	L	C	L	L	L
<i>Elphidium excavatum</i> (Terquem)	—	V	X	I	I	—	X
<i>E. incertum</i> (Williamson)	—	X	X	L	X	X	—
<i>E. incertum</i> var. <i>clavatum</i> Cushman	—	X	X	I	—	V	I
<i>E. macellum</i> (Fichtel & Moll)	—	—	—	V	—	I	I
<i>E. oceanense</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	—	—	I	I	—	I
<i>E. cf. poeyanum</i> (d'Orbigny)	—	V	X	—	—	I	—
Total indigenous species	4	19	24	45	39	30	40
Species derived from the Chalk							
<i>Pseudotextularia globulosa</i> (Ehrenberg)	—	V	I	X	X	X	X
<i>Pleurostomella subnodosa</i> Reuss	—	—	—	I	—	I	—
<i>Eouvigerina aspera</i> (Marsson)	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
<i>E. cretacea</i> (Heron-Allen & Earland)	—	—	—	I	I	I	V
<i>Globigerina aspera</i> (Ehrenberg)	—	V	I	X	X	X	X
Chalk spheres	—	I	I	X	V	X	X
Species derived from the Jurassic							
<i>Fronicularia tenera</i> (Bornemann)	—	—	—	—	I	—	—

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Indigenous species					Samples						
Other indigenous fossils					I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Gastropods					—	—	—	—	V	I	V
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.					—	—	—	—	I	I	I?
Ostracods								X	L	V	V
Polyzoa					—	—	—	—	V	—	—

Symbols of relative frequency:

I, very rare; V, rare; X, frequent; L, common; C, abundant.

The positions of the samples investigated are indicated on pl. XLVII as follows:

- I Blue Buttery Clay, siltless, from the top 6 in. of the bed, in bore 5.
- J Blue Buttery Clay, silty, in the middle of the bed, 2 ft. 9 in. below the top, in bore 3.
- K Blue Buttery Clay, silty, at the base of the bed, 6 ft. 6 in.—6 ft. 10 in. from the top, in bore 3.
- L Brown Roddon Silt, from a molehill on top of the roddon.
- M Grey Silt, above the peat band, at a depth of 8 ft., in bore 13.
- N Grey Silt, clayey, below the peat band, at a depth of 10 ft. 6 in., in bore 13.
- O Grey Sand and Silt, above the peat band, at a depth of 14 ft., in bore 15.

CONCLUSIONS

i. The Buttery Clay. (Samples I—K)

The foraminifera of the two lower samples are similar in species and abundance. The predominance of species such as *Rotalia beccarii*, *Nonion depressulus*, and *Elphidium* spp., together with *Quinqueloculina fusca* and *Trochammina* spp., suggests that the water in which these samples were deposited was distinctly brackish; but the comparative abundance of these forms, together with species of *Lagena*, *Discorbis*, and *Virulina*, seems to impose a limit on the degree of freshness of the water. The presence of the grey micaceous silt and derived Chalk foraminifera appears to be due to influx of estuarine water of nearer approach to normal sea-water.

The top sample contains relatively few foraminifera, and all are of the most brackish type living in water farthest removed from sea-water; they comprise only *Quinqueloculina fusca* and species of *Trochammina* without a single representative of even the tolerant *Rotalia beccarii*-*Nonion depressulus*-*Elphidium* assemblage. This appears to indicate considerably fresher water conditions than those of the two lower clay samples. This is supported by the abundance of peat fragments and the complete lack of both silt and derived Chalk foraminifera.

In the whole bed, therefore, there seems to be indicated a transition from semi-marine silty clay to nearly freshwater siltless clay immediately before the deposition of the overlying upper peat.

ii. The Silts. (Samples L—O)

The silts appear to have been deposited from tidal estuarine water flowing up the ancient waterway, each phase of which gradually silted up, the later now forming the 'Roddon'. They are thus of more nearly marine

nature than the Buttery Clay which was deposited in adjoining lagoons, but not in the waterways themselves. This is shown in the greater abundance of the more marine species of foraminifera in the silts; those which are less tolerant of admixed fresh water include, I believe, species of *Margulinula*, *Uvigerina*, *Textularia*, *Lagena*, *Discorbis*, *Triloculina*, and *Quinqueloculina subrotunda*.

Sample O is of interest in that the silt is mixed with much sand, traces of clay and peat, and fragments of shells of freshwater mollusca. The foraminifera, however, are distinctly estuarine to marine in nature, and various common brackish-water forms (as abundant *Trochammina* species) are conspicuously lacking. It may be suggested that sample O is a mixture of sand and shell fragments brought down by a river, and silt and foraminifera (including derived Chalk species) brought up by the tide.

THE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA

(Samples P—R)

Report by A. S. KENNARD, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Sample P:

<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> Linn.	<i>L. stagnalis</i> Linn.
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i> Müll.	<i>L. truncatula</i> Müll.
<i>V. cristata</i> Müll.	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> Linn.
<i>Myxas glutinosa</i> Müll.	<i>Sphaerium corneum</i> Linn.
<i>Limnaea pereger</i> Müll.	

Myxas glutinosa, which is decidedly rare in these islands and hitherto has been unrecorded either living or fossil from Cambridgeshire, is represented by a single specimen, probably a straggler. The faunule as a whole and its manner of occurrence would appear to represent an episode common in hot summers at the present time. For some reason the water shrank until only a shallow pool was left. Into this the mollusca crowded, to perish when the pool finally dried up.

Sample Q. From bore 13 at 9 ft. 9 in. to 10 ft.:

<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> Linn.	<i>P. crista</i> Linn.
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i> Müll.	<i>Ancylus lacustris</i> Linn.
<i>V. cristata</i> Müll.	<i>Unio</i> sp.
<i>Planorbis albus</i> Müll.	

This faunule would appear to indicate a sluggish river.

Sample R. From bore 4 at 17 ft. 6 in. to 19 ft.:

<i>Pseudamnicola confusa</i> Frauen	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i> Linn.
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> Linn.	<i>Zonitides nitidus</i> Müll.
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i> Müll.	<i>Succinea pfeifferi</i> Rossm.
<i>Limnaea auricularia</i> Linn.	<i>Anodonta</i> sp.
<i>L. palustris</i> Müll.	<i>Unio</i> sp.
<i>L. truncatula</i> Müll.	<i>Pisidium amnicum</i> Müll.

These species are all known living from Cambridgeshire. This assemblage would appear to indicate a slow-moving river, and certainly not a shallow one.

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The shells are all well developed, and the river would seem to have had always plenty of water and was not subject to drying up in the summer. As to its age it is certainly Holocene, but there is nothing in the shells to indicate to what part of the Holocene it should be assigned.

N.B. Sample R also yielded a bone and two scales believed by Dr. Jackson to be almost certainly those of a pike (*Esox lucius*).

CONCLUSIONS

The problems raised by the occurrence of sand in this part of the fens need not detain us here. An interesting feature, however, of the relief of this deposit is the flat-bottomed hollow—possibly the result of river action—which contains the peat, clay, and silt deposits with which we are more immediately concerned. It will be seen from the section (pl. XLVII) that, whereas in the middle the sand surface is some 17 or 18 ft. below the present surface of the ground, it approaches to within a few feet to the south of the sand-hill and to the north of the 'roddon'.

Dr. and Mrs. Godwin have shown that peat, the oldest so far discovered in the fens, began to form in this hollow during Late Boreal times. In general, except in such hollows, the fens were probably free of peat during the greater part of Boreal times at least, when fen conditions seem to have obtained across what is now the floor of the southern part of the North Sea, permitting cultural contact with the Baltic in Maglemose-Kunda times.¹ The earliest visitors to our sand-hill appear to have been Tardenoisian folk, who left behind them a few characteristic flints (nos. 82-6) recovered from the surface; that this visit dates from Late Boreal times is suggested by the recovery of a typical micro-flake from the base of the lower peat in bore 7. As the base of this peat lies at $-22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. O.D. we must assume that at the time of its formation the land was still at a higher elevation in relation to the sea than is now the case. To a phase of land elevation, but later than the lower peat through which it cuts, we may attribute the erosion of the lower channel.

This channel appears to have been drowned subsequently by the incoming of tidal estuarine silts of semi-marine character, on the margin of which buttery clay was deposited in a brackish lagoon. The drowning of the lower channel and the deposition of the clay and silt bed which separates the lower from the upper peat must presumably be attributed to the depression of the land which is known to have occurred during Atlantic times in the Baltic and neighbouring regions.

A re-elevation of the land would appear to be necessitated for the erosion of the upper channel, the base of which is over 15 ft. below O.D. This channel, which is cut into the semi-marine silts, contained freshwater mollusca and the scales and bones of pike, and according to Mr. A. S. Kennard must have carried a deep freshwater river. A change from semi-marine or brackish to freshwater conditions is certainly demanded by the formation of the upper peat, the extreme base of which indicates relatively dry conditions. Evidence from the Essex coast certainly suggests that at

¹ J. G. D. Clark, *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, pp. 16-18, p. 115; H. M. E. Godwin, *Antiquity*, March 1933.

much the same period as this the land in the south-east of England stood at a higher level in relation to the sea than is now the case.¹

It is of great interest as supplying a direct motive for the Early Bronze Age occupation of the sand-hill that a minor maximum of aquatic plants has been found to occur between 2 and 9 in. from the base of the upper peat, within which zone the refuse from the settlement consisting of flints and bones was also located. As a dry 'island' in a shallow peat-forming swamp the sand-hill must have been very desirable at this time. After a temporary recession, however, wet conditions set in again in earnest, giving rise to the deposition of 'shell marl', and ultimately causing the whole neighbourhood to become thickly covered with peat.

At a period possibly contemporary with the peat at 1 ft. from the top of the buttery clay in series A, a peaty band, indicating presumably very sluggish conditions, was deposited in the upper channel while the silt and sand immediately overlying this peat band show an admixture of fresh-water mollusca and estuarine to marine mollusca, representing respectively material brought down by the river and silt brought up by the tide. All this seems to hint that a subsidence was taking place. Samples taken by Dr. Macfadyen through the silt at higher levels in the upper channel show that ultimately it was drowned with tidal estuarine silts, just as the lower channel had been before it. There is some evidence accumulating as a result of recent work in the fens to suggest that the extinct river system, now represented by silty 'roddons', was functioning fairly well in Romano-British times.² Indeed, Major Fowler has some reason for thinking that the river which flowed in the present drowned upper channel was still active when county boundaries were made.³ Ultimately, however, there is no doubt that the channel became completely silted up. Subsequently with the wasting of the peat following on the drainage of the fens, the silted up channel was left high and dry as a convex bank, now known locally as a 'roddon'. The present course of the Little Ouse is some mile and a half to the north of the site.

A feature of the investigation which may prove useful in further work is the marked *Tilia* maximum which the Godwins found to coincide with the Early Bronze Age horizon in the upper peat. That this is significant is shown by the further fact that analysis of the peat immediately underlying the drowned female accompanied by Early Bronze Age objects at Southery, some five or six miles to the north of Plantation Farm, gave remarkably similar results.

¹ S. H. Warren, *The Essex Naturalist*, vol. xvi, p. 46 f.

² In Wisbech Museum there is a second- or third-century *olla* labelled: 'Found buried in silt six feet below existing surface in the bed of an old river on Plantation Farm, Burnt Fen, Ely, by Mr. Hugh J. Smith on 1st October, 1906.' Major G. Fowler, to whom we are indebted for this information, has verified it by interviewing Mr. Smith, who still remembers the find. The pot was discovered in digging the foundations of cottages, placed, as is usual in this part of the country, right on top of the 'roddon'. The site of the find is shown on fig. 1.

³ This is based on the fact that the boundary frequently respects the 'roddon' and ignores, even to the point of crossing, the modern Little Ouse.

REPORT ON AN EARLY BRONZE AGE SITE 295

A puzzling feature of the Early Bronze Age occupation is the great rarity of wild animal bones. A few traces of red deer give scanty evidence of hunting, while a few duck and pike bones witness to a limited amount of fowling and fishing. The fact remains, however, that ox, pig, and sheep provide the vast majority of the animal remains. It is inconceivable that such beasts were maintained on the site, a sandy ridge, barely 100 ft. in width and surrounded at that time by an alder swamp. We are driven, therefore, to the conclusion that the bones represent joints, probably carried by water to the site; at its eastern extremity the sandy ridge reaches

<i>Blytt and Sernander's Climatic phases.</i>	<i>Land movements</i>	<i>Episodes at Plantation Farm</i>	<i>Archaeological correlations</i>
Boreal.		(a) Sand surface; (b) Lower peat began to form.	Kunda-Maglelose period. North Sea harpoon. Broxbourne. Tardenoisian at Plantation Farm.
Atlantic.	Land elevation. Land depression.	(a) Lower peat continued to form; (b) Lower channel eroded. Deposition of silt and clay. Drowning of lower channel by tidal estuarine silt.	Late Mesolithic—Kitchen Midden period of Denmark. Lower Halstow.
Sub-Boreal.	Land elevation (minor?).	(a) Erosion of upper channel; (b) Formation of upper peat begun.	(a) Lyonesse surface of Essex coast—Peterborough—Beaker; (b) Early Bronze Age at Plantation Farm.
Sub-Atlantic and recent.		Period of great peat formation. Upper channel ultimately silted up by tidal estuarine silt.	Upper peat (Late Bronze Age—Hallstatt) at Ingoldmells Point. ¹

¹ Professor Swinnerton, *Antiq. Journ.* 1932.

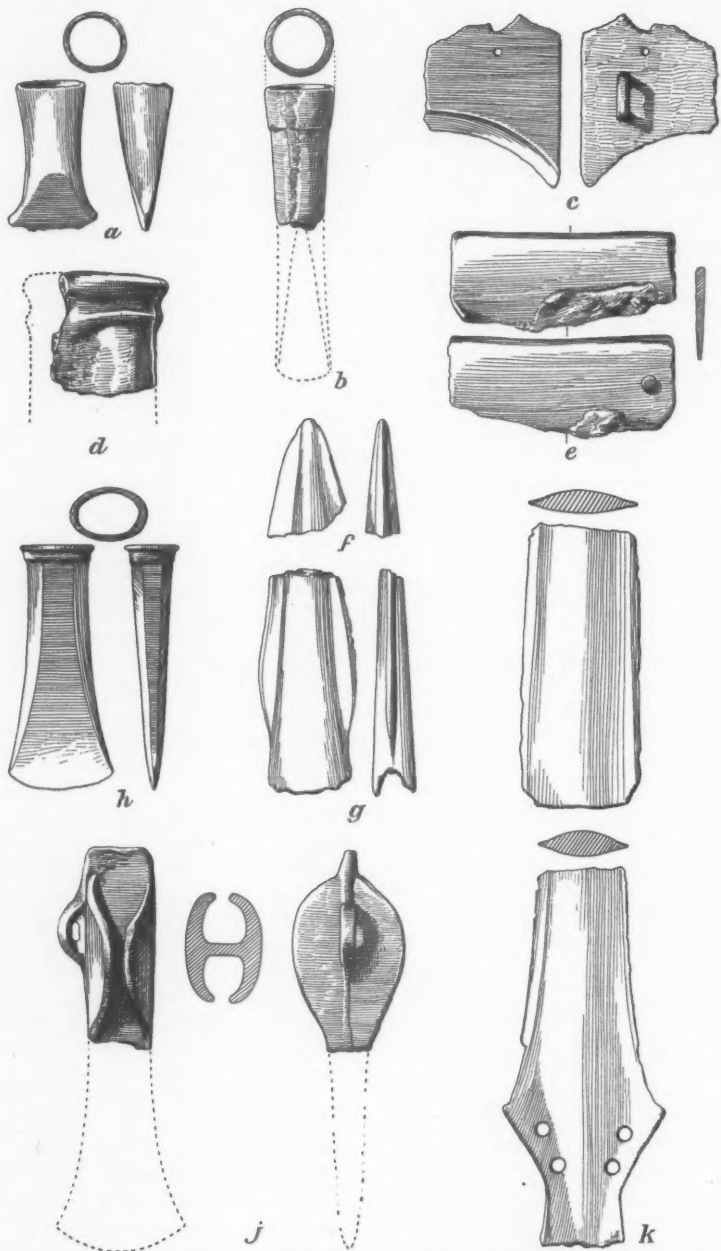
almost to the 'roddon' and would have provided a suitable landing-ground, while evidence is not lacking for water-transport in the Early Bronze Age in the fens.¹ There is evidence that flints were knapped on the site from material that must have been imported, while chalk was also brought from a distance. Indications of fire were common and plenty of pottery was left behind.

¹ A dug-out canoe, discovered 'under peat' in the fen near Chatteris, was found to contain a bronze rapier of Early Bronze Age type. J. Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 250.

Notes

The Clacton industry.—A recent paper in the *Essex Naturalist*, xxiv, 1-29 (S. Hazzledine Warren, *The palaeolithic industries of the Clacton and Dovercourt districts*), throws light on the peculiar flint implements and flakes found on Mr. Warren's site at Clacton and also in the base-gravel of the 100-ft. terrace at Swanscombe in Kent. The latter deposit proves that the industry precedes at least part of the St. Acheul period represented in the Middle Gravel of the same terrace; and the contrast to both the St. Acheul and Chelles series is very striking. The prevalence of flakes suggests an ancestral relation to the culture of Le Moustier, and the Levallois or Northfleet tortoise-core is found in a primitive form. The Swanscombe evidence has been given by Mr. Chandler in *Proc. Preh. Soc. E. Anglia*, vi, 79; *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* xlii, 175; xliii, 70; and a typical series from his collection has been presented to the British Museum. Typical flakes were found in quantity, without true implements, at Swanscombe in 1912 (*Archaeologia*, lxiv, 182), and the industry has been recognized abroad by the Abbé Breuil (*Bull. Soc. Préh. française*, 1932, 571), who assigns it to the end of the Günz-Mindel interglacial and the beginning of Mindel-Riss. Mr. Warren (op. cit., p. 20) figures and describes several specimens of Clacton type, and regards the overlying (middle) gravel at Swanscombe as equivalent to the Gray's Inn Lane deposit that produced the famous implement in 1690, also to the Furze Platt gravels at Maidenhead, which are a little below the Boyn Hill deposit (100-ft. terrace) and a little above the 50-ft. terrace at Taplow.

A bronze hoard from the City.—As Bronze Age finds in London are admittedly rare, it is advisable to publish all that can be traced. Mr. Monckton communicates an old discovery of scrap-metal, evidently a founder's hoard, from Great St. Thomas Apostle, near the Mansion House station. To follow the order of illustration, a small celt-like chisel (*a*) with socket and circular mouth is of the type discussed by Evans, *Bronze*, p. 133, fig. 159. The gouge (*b*), of which only the socket-half survives, is often found in hoards and is supposed to have been used in removing the clay core of castings. Part of a flat bronze plate, bevelled on the curved edge (*c*), has a rectangular loop $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the straight edge, and a perforation near it. This probably belonged to a belt-plate, and Evans rejected the idea that something similar (his fig. 504) was a scabbard-mount. A mere fragment (*d*) remains of a large socketed celt with an almost square mouth; and another fragment (*e*) seems to be part of a saw, with rivet at one end, though the teeth have disappeared. The socketed spear is represented by two fragments (*f*, *g*) which do not belong together; and a thin faceted celt (*h*) with oval mouth is a delicate tool for chopping. Evans figures one from the Carlton Rode hoard (his fig. 160), and the faceted socket is a late feature generally associated with importations from Central Europe, such as the



Bronze hoard from the City ($\frac{1}{2}$)

carp's tongue sword and the winged celt. Of this last type there is an interesting specimen in the hoard (*j*), the wings being unusually developed, like some from Lake Bourget (Keller, *Lake-dwellings*, pl. cviii). It is of lighter make than most: the loop is small, and the casting none too good as there is a hole in the diaphragm, and the fracture may have been due to a fault at the waist. Two sword fragments (*k*) perhaps belonged to the same weapon, which is a degenerate form of the V pattern, a naturalized variety contemporary with the carp's tongue sword, about 800 B.C. Recent research has revealed many imports from eastern France, Switzerland, and south-west Germany (*Antiq. Journ.* ii, 31; iv, 223; *Antiquity*, 1929, 20); and an invasion of these shores has been postulated to account for Hallstatt finds in the Thames and elsewhere (R. C. H. M., *Roman London*, p. 12; Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archaeology in England and Wales*, 1914-31, p. 135). A few stray specimens of the Bronze Age found in the City are mentioned in *V.C.H. London*, p. 1; and the latest additions here illustrated came from a drain of which no details are recorded. It is not likely to be a recent introduction, and may rank as evidence that the site was visited, if not occupied, during the late Bronze Age.

A late bronze hoard from Cardiff.—Mr. V. E. Nash-Williams, F.S.A., sends the following: This hoard was found in 1928 at Leckwith, near Cardiff, on the flood-plain between the rivers Ely and Taff in a shallow bed of river-sand at a depth of 3 ft. under the turf. The hoard was sold forthwith to an antique dealer, but ultimately came into the possession of Mr. F. Emile Andrews, of Cardiff, who generously presented it to the National Museum of Wales.

The hoard consists of eleven pieces, all of bronze, as follows (pl. XLVIII):

- (1) Two socketed celts, one fragmentary.
- (2) One socketed sickle and a sickle-blade (broken).
- (3) Two razors, one crescentic, the other circular.
- (4) Four socketed chisels with expanded blades.
- (5) A cylindrical object of uncertain use.

All the objects have a uniform chocolate-brown patina. The celts are of the square-socketed variety. The undamaged one is decorated on the faces with three slightly radial raised ribs ending in pellets. The sickle is square-socketed. The central rib of the blade stops short at the socket, a feature which places the implement earlier typologically than those in which the rib is carried across the socket (e.g. the sickles in the Llynfawr hoard).¹ The broken sickle-blade is larger and is ornamented with three ribs; the socket is wanting. One of the razors is circular, with a deep narrow notch or slot at the top, a central triangular opening below, and the stump of a tanged (?) handle. This is a Hallstatt type, found elsewhere in Britain, e.g. at Putney (in the British Museum). The other razor, also of Hallstatt derivation, has a crescentic blade with a triangular opening and a looped handle. The type is rare in Britain, but an example, with a double-looped handle, is included in the Llynfawr hoard. The chisels are all of the same

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxi, 134 (Wheeler).

general form, with a triangular blade and conical socket separated by a more or less pronounced collar-moulding. In one (second from left, pl. XLVIII) the blade is bent at an angle to the shaft, though this is perhaps accidental. The base of the blade is strengthened on both sides with a short raised rib. Another of the chisels when found still retained the stump of its wooden handle embedded in the socket. This was examined by Mr. H. A. Hyde, M.A., F.L.S., Keeper of Botany in the National Museum of Wales, whose report is appended.

The remaining piece included in the hoard is apparently unique. It is of cast metal rather less than 2 mm. thick. The shape is cylindrical with one end closed. The diameter is 58 mm. and the height 55 mm. In the wall near the open end is a circular perforation, 23 mm. across, with an irregular edge as if cut with a punch. There are traces of a second and corresponding perforation on the opposite side, but the wall hereabouts is broken away. The perforations may have been for a pin to hold the mounting in place. The purpose of the mounting is uncertain. Its shape, however, suggests a cap or ferrule of a pole, possibly the pole of a wagon or chariot. Vehicle-mountings, of course, are known from other late bronze hoards in Britain, but perhaps no evidence has hitherto been found of the use of wheeled vehicles in Wales before the Roman period.

All the perfect pieces in the hoard show signs of wear; this fact, together with the presence of broken tools, suggests that they formed the stock-in-trade of a travelling tinker or dealer in scrap metal.

The date of the hoard is not hard to determine. All the types represented are exotic and late, while the razors at least have definite Hallstatt affinities. In this the hoard compares again with the Llynfawr hoard with its associated bronze and iron objects. Its date, therefore, can hardly be much earlier than the opening of the Iron Age in Wales.

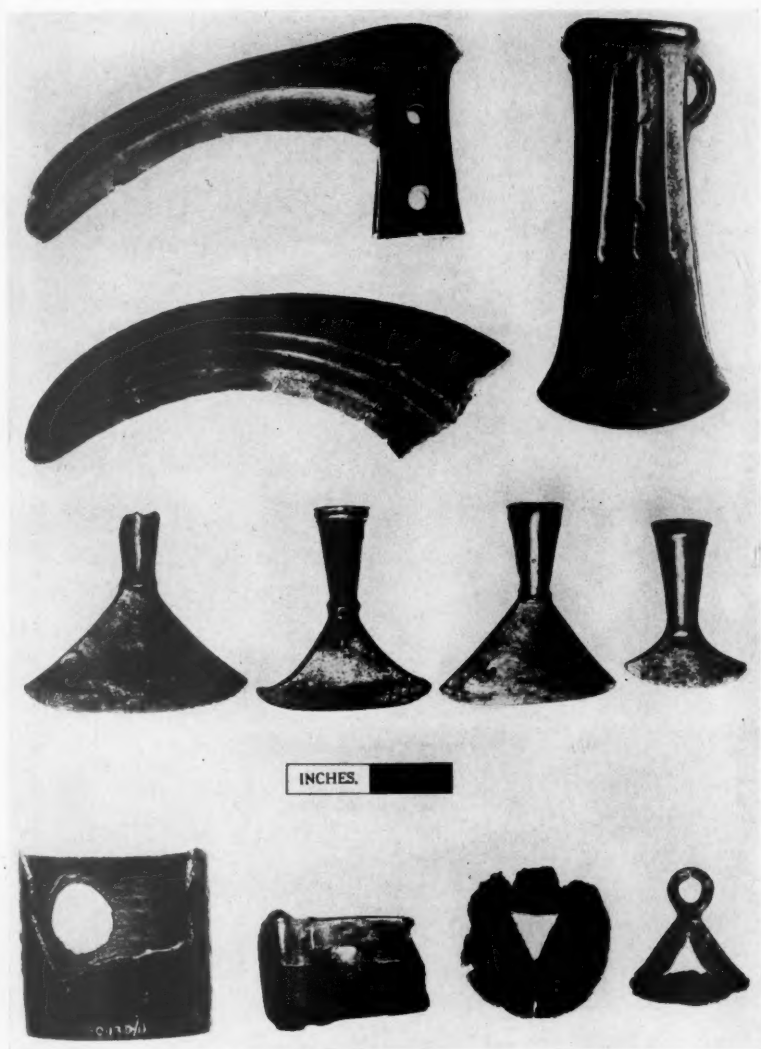
Mr. H. A. Hyde adds the following Report on the tip of a wooden handle removed from the socket of a bronze chisel in the Cardiff hoard.

The specimen was a cone-shaped piece of wood of 2.3 cm. long and the greatest diameter 1.3 cm.: the base was an unequally fractured surface and the apex blunt.

Treatment. The specimen was sawn across near the middle: the cut surface of the apical portion was smoothed with a chisel and sections were cut from it with a razor. An attempt was made also to obtain sections from the other portion but the specimen fell to pieces.

Identification. Inspection of the sections showed at once that the wood was derived from some member of the Rose family (*Rosaceae*). Careful comparison with sections in the departmental collection of microslides of timbers proved that the specimen under consideration was one of hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha* Linnaeus *sensu lato*).

The Garraway Rice Collection.—Several museums have received bequests from our late Fellow Mr. R. Garraway Rice, J.P., and the following antiquities are among those selected for the British Museum. Two exceptionally heavy palaeoliths from Reculver and Gillingham, Kent, and six from various sites in London; a series of St. Acheul and Levallois specimens from gravel



A late bronze hoard from Cardiff



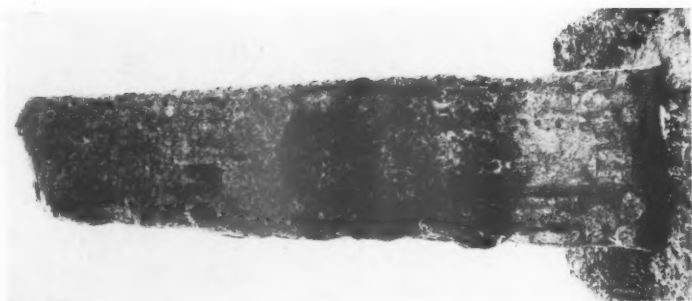
d



c



b



a

Anglian cross from Lypiatt, Gloucestershire

at Yiewsley, two miles south of Uxbridge; flakes and implements of palaeolithic date made of Broom chert from the Axe valley; several Levallois implements from the British type-station at Northfleet, and peculiar flakes, probably of upper palaeolithic date, from Ospringe, Kent (*Proceedings*, xxiii, 450); a Bronze Age spear-head with six perforations in the blade (*Archaeologia*, lxi, p. 15, fig. 13) from Sutton End, near Petworth, Sussex, and a bronze double-axe from Mount Howe, Topsham, Devon; pottery of Deverel-Rimbury type and pierced clay slabs from Yiewsley; a late Roman bronze bowl with beaded border from Mitcham, Surrey (*Antiq. Journ.* iii, 71); and some of the bronze letters from a grave-slab of the fourteenth century found on the site of Christ's Hospital, City of London (*Proceedings*, xxii, 360). All are in good condition and systematically labelled, as everything was in his well-ordered museum. The bulk of the Yiewsley palaeoliths, including hundreds of specimens, is reserved as a teaching collection for the Institute of Archaeology contemplated by the University of London.

An Anglian cross in Gloucestershire.—The accompanying photographs (pl. XLIX) of the Lypiatt cross-shaft have been kindly communicated by Mrs. Brookes Clifford and show what can still be detected by the camera on a monument that has received brutal treatment in the past and is bound to suffer from further exposure. The shadow of the railings which now surround it on the roadside could not be avoided in one of the views. There is an article on the stone, giving details of its recent history, by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley in *Trans. Bristol and Gloucs. Arch. Soc.*, li (1929), pp. 103-7, with two plates, showing the front (view *a*) of the cross and the planed side with the initials BP (view *b*) when it was leaning against its plinth, before being set up (in 1929) on the roadside under the direction of the County Surveyor. On the back (*c*) little is left, but two panels are visible in the fourth view (*d*), the lower containing a standing figure with a large nimbus. Only one face has been described in detail, as follows: 'The best preserved arched panel (3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in.) contained a figure with upraised arms, but its head is gone (and a small square hole is seen in place thereof). The tunic (?) and super-tunic here descended to the ankles and alongside in a vertical line are seen eight tiny drilled holes equidistant from one another. Upon the figure's right side occur only four of these. They suggest the former presence of a symbol of some kind. . . . All the figures of the panels seem to have been standing. At the extreme foot of the most planed face both the drapery and feet of a figure alone attest that it must have carried other panels like its fellow sides.' Mr. Baddeley also records that the initials of Bisley Parish had been cut on the mutilated face, no doubt to mark the parish boundary; and the word 'cross' is printed in Faden's map of 1800 at the cross-roads not many yards away, near Stancombe Farm. Even in its present condition the tapering shaft can be easily recognized as belonging to the Ruthwell and Bewcastle group of monumental crosses, and its presence in Gloucestershire is not a little surprising. The date should be about A.D. 700, when the finest figure sculpture was being executed in the north of England; and its vogue was of short duration. The present height of the stone is 5 ft. 9 in. and it has been built into its own plinth, found lying beside it and measuring

about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square. As this has been called the Lypiatt cross it is necessary to point out that its present position is about 200 yds. north of the main entrance of Lypiatt Park; Middle Lypiatt is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west, and Lypiatt village 3 miles north-east. All are north-east of Stroud.

A Saxon cemetery at Ewell, Surrey.—Mr. G. C. Dunning sends the following: Two more burials in the Saxon cemetery at Ewell, recorded in

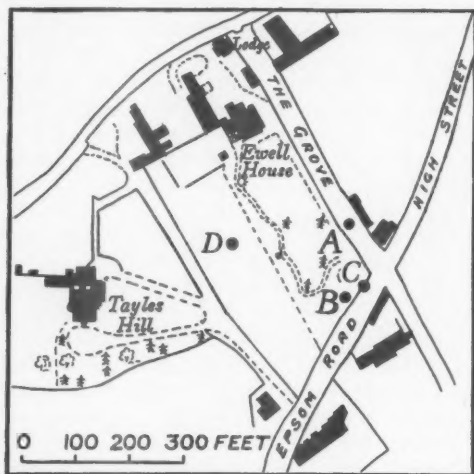


FIG. 1. Map showing sites of discoveries at Ewell, Surrey

the October number of this *Journal* (xii, 442), were discovered late last year. Both burials probably date from the sixth century. The area in which burials occur is now considerably extended towards the west, on to the highest part of the former grounds of Ewell House.

In November a burial was found in taking up Epsom Road in front of a row of shops at the corner of the Grove (fig. 1, site C). The skeleton lay extended with the head to the south-west, in light brown sandy soil; the top of the skull was only 6 in. beneath the surface of the modern road. The burial is that of a woman aged about thirty, with cephalic index of 82.4 and about 5 ft. 2 in. in stature. The arm-bones and vertebrae show 'lipping' due to rheumatism, so often noticed on bones of the Saxons. The woman also suffered from dental disease of the lower jaw; the crowns of the first molars are almost destroyed by caries, which has also attacked the second pre-molars. A gilt bronze saucer-brooch (fig. 2) was found on the right shoulder of the skeleton, and had stained the collar-bone and right side of the lower jaw bright green. The brooch is decorated with a central stud and debased interlacing, within a circle of small beads. The lower ends of the left arm-bones are also stained green by some ornament, probably a bracelet, but this was not preserved.

The other burial was found in December in digging the foundations for a house, at a point about 200 ft. west of the other burials (fig. 1, site D). The skeleton, that of a woman, lay with the head to the south-west, about 2 ft. below the surface. On the chest were a pair of tinned bronze disc-



FIG. 2. Saucer-brooch from Ewell ($\frac{1}{4}$)

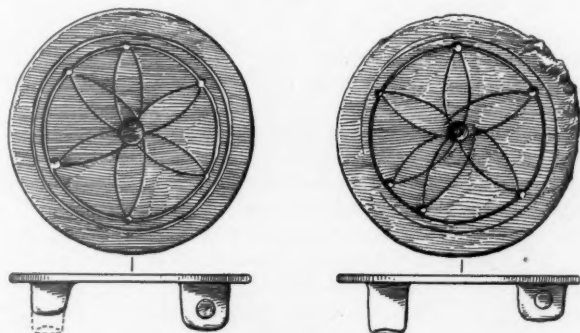


FIG. 3. Disc-brooches from Ewell ($\frac{1}{4}$)

brooches (fig. 3). Both brooches are decorated with a badly drawn six-pointed star within concentric circles; at the centre is a large depression, and the points of the star are marked by a punched dot.

Thanks are due to Mr. A. R. Cotton, F.S.A., and Mr. E. A. R. Rahbula, F.S.A., for notes on the burials and for rescuing the brooches, which are now in the London Museum.

Two Anglo-Saxon bone carvings.—Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., sends the following note: The two objects here figured were found (presumably in

close proximity) in High Cross Street, Leicester, in 1864, 7 ft. below ground-level, and are now in the Leicester Museum.

The first object, a bone girdle-end, length 2.2 in., breadth 1.2 in., was illustrated in the *V.C.H. Leicestershire*, vol. i, p. 228, by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., and described as an example of the ornament 'introduced at the time of the Carolingian Renaissance'. His illustration was utilized by Brøndsted in *Early English Ornament*, p. 159, fig. 132; he agreed with Smith, dating the object ninth century.

The photograph used by these authors was a poor one, and a better may be welcomed (pl. I, fig. 1). It will be observed that the two opposed 'lions', each with a foreleg visible and with heads reverted, have elongated bodies with tails terminating in forked scrolls: that the two central lion heads are masks; that the upper of these two covers the bases of two acanthus stems, while that in the centre covers the elongated bodies of the two lions already described.

The second object (pl. I, figs. 2-4), a dragon-head, carved out of a bone cylinder (? part of a femur), has not, so far as I can ascertain, been published before. Its measurements are: length, 1.4 in., breadth, 0.9 in.; the central hole is 0.5-0.6 in. in diameter. It is not easy to determine its purpose. The extension at the base of the head is slotted and nicked as though the object was attached by a hinge. This hinge was either of bronze or copper, or leather copper-riveted, for the object is stained green in the neighbourhood of the slot. The vertical plane at the back of the head is roughly cut, suggesting that the object to which the head was attached normally fitted close up against it (i.e. when not bent back on its hinge).

The head is nearly perfectly preserved. The only loss is of a small portion of the snout, other slight damage being a longitudinal crack along the top of the head.

The ornament is symmetrical, exceedingly delicate, and finely cut except on the flat base, which is coarser and less accurately balanced. The elongated pear-shaped eyes are bordered by delicately notched lids which terminate at the base in a scroll; at the nasal end is an extension, barred and linked to the moustache (?). This latter is fancifully treated as a dependent spray of leaf forms. On the top of the head are opposed scrolls (curly hair?). At the base of the neck are vertical strands of hair (?). Under the chin is an angular pattern of knobs in a diamond-shaped frame; backed by a belt of lightly incised lines representing fur (?). The elements of the design, though very varied in character, are closely linked one to another and form a harmonious whole. The scrolls, coils, knobs, and the iris of the eyes are emphasized by drilled circular holes.

Close parallels for the dragon-head may be difficult to find; but there can hardly be any doubt that the art it represents is largely Scandinavian. An outstanding feature is the pear-shaped eye with its scroll terminal; the artwork of the Oseberg ship and furniture shows the evolution of this feature. Round eyes occur;¹ round eyes with V-shaped extensions;² round eyes with V-shaped extensions terminating in scrolls;³ pear-shaped or oval eyes.⁴

¹ *Oseberg Fundet*, vol. ii, Planche xix.

² Vol. ii, figs. 44, 45; vol. iii, fig. 17.

³ Vol. ii, Planche xix.

⁴ Vol. iii, figs. 143-4.



FIG. 1. Bone girdle end: nearly $\frac{2}{1}$



FIG. 3. Dragon head; bottom view, $\frac{2}{1}$



FIG. 2. Dragon head: side view $\frac{2}{1}$



FIG. 4. Dragon head: top view nearly $\frac{2}{1}$

Two Anglo-Saxon bone carvings from Leicester

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The oval or pear-shaped eyes are clearly the final phase; and are produced, typologically speaking, by the elimination of the segment of the eye-circle which in the earlier examples provides the inner boundary of the V-shaped extension. It is therefore significant that oval eyes are seen in carvings attributed to the more advanced art of the Oseberg School—towards the middle rather than the beginning of the ninth century.

It is worth noting that the frilled eyelids of our dragon-head occur at Oseberg, also in the advanced art work.¹ Moreover, the diamond-shaped pattern under the chin of our dragon is clearly a debasement of the medallion geometrical ornament, characteristic of the Vendel style, and well represented at Oseberg.

Other outstanding features of our design are the curls on the top of the head, and the leaf-and-stem pattern on the upper lip. These seem to represent non-Scandinavian elements—the former Irish, the latter English—an original interpretation of the acanthus ornament characteristic of the Carolingian Renaissance.

Summing up the evidence, one may regard the dragon-head as the work of a Scandinavian craftsman domiciled in these islands, who was active some time in the second half of the ninth century. These conclusions render it probable that the carving was done in Leicester itself, one of the Five Boroughs, during the time that it was under Scandinavian control (c. A.D. 870-917).

The strap-end (English work) may fairly be regarded as contemporary.

I am indebted to the Director of the City of Leicester Museum and Art Gallery for permission to publish these carvings.

Roman remains from West Wickham, Kent.—Mr. Norman Cook forwards the following report: The Roman cemetery discovered in the garden of no. 7 Bolderwood Way, West Wickham, will be published fully in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, but two of the burial groups are of sufficient interest to be worthy of a short note in this *Journal*.

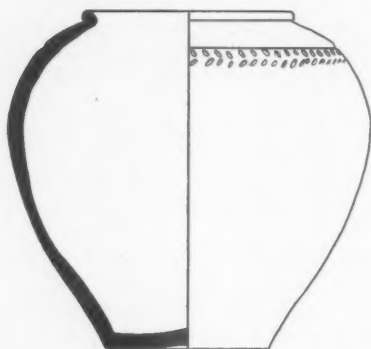
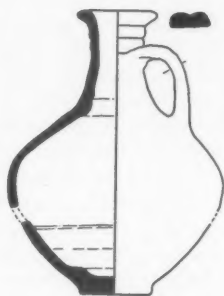
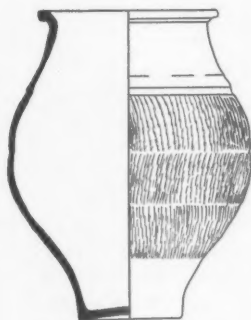
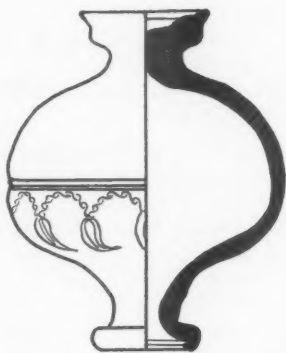
Groups A and E are of very early date—about A.D. 50—but their interest lies not so much in this, as in the fact that the cemetery in which they were found is on the line of the newly discovered Roman Road from London through Surrey, Kent, and Sussex to Malling Down, east of Lewes (*Antiquity*, September 1932). A section of this road has been identified as the present county boundary between Kent and Surrey for $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Wickham Court to Coldharbour Green, above Titsey. If this line be produced northwards for a short distance, it passes very close to the Bolderwood Way site. It is possible that, in accordance with the common Roman practice, this cemetery was actually by the roadside, in which case the significance of the early date of these two groups becomes apparent. Our knowledge of the dates of construction of Roman roads in Kent is very limited, and any scrap of evidence is welcome. If this cemetery is really connected with the road, then we have some evidence that the road was in use soon after the occupation of Britain by Claudius in A.D. 43.

¹ Vol. iii, fig. 169b.

Description of Pottery

GROUP A.

1. A bead-rimmed vessel of black sandy ware with a light red surface. There is a band of incised 'herring bone' ornament on the shoulder, im-

FIG. 1. Bead-rimmed vessel ($\frac{1}{4}$)FIG. 2. Flagon ($\frac{1}{4}$)FIG. 3. Beaker ($\frac{1}{4}$)FIG. 4. Vase of St. Remy ware ($\frac{1}{2}$)

mediately below a girth groove. The pot contained burnt human bones and charcoal (fig. 1).

On either side of it were two other vessels, each about 3 in. away. One of these was only represented by a small base and is not drawn, the other was:

2. A flagon of fine, sandy, light pink clay with a buff surface. The drawing is a restoration from three fragments (fig. 2).

Somewhat similar pots to no. 1 are found in pre-Flavian deposits at Richborough, and the date of this group cannot be much later than the middle of the first century A.D.

GROUP E.

9. A butt-shaped beaker of thin, sandy, light red ware, body ornamented with a band of rouletting between two girth-grooves and below a cordon. The base is slightly hollow. For a history of this type see Bushe-Fox, *Swarling Report*, p. 15, no. 34. Our specimen is not likely to be much later than A.D. 50 (fig. 3).

10. A small vase of Saint Remy ware. It has a fine white paste and a reddish-brown slip. The neck and base are narrow, but the actual rim and foot-ring are well turned. The body, which was made in a mould, has a band of incised ornament above a cordon at the greatest diameter (fig. 4).

This specimen may be compared with a small jug of the same fabric found at Bapchild near Sittingbourne, published in the *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. x, p. 161. Like its associated pot, this vessel dates within a few years of the middle of the first century.

Portions of several other pots were found with this group, but they were so fragmentary that they have not been drawn.

An early heraldic Pendant.—Our Fellow Mr. Hornblower describes his exhibit of a copper pendant here illustrated as follows: It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and was found a few years ago in Egypt, in the neighbourhood of Memphis. Traces of champlevé enamel survive round the edges and the background, and parts of the shield, which is held by a great talbot, are sunk to hold enamel. The background is hatched lightly and would seem to have been plated with metal, probably gold, which with the enamel must have presented a brilliant effect.

The cognizance is a lion rampant, on a shield which is supported by a talbot. Unfortunately there are no remains of tinctures and identification must be problematic, but the following suggestions have been kindly made by Mr. A. Van de Put, librarian of the Victoria and Albert Museum:

(1) Guy de Chabannes, c. 1250, took part in the Seventh Crusade when Louis IX was captured at Mansourah; bore gules, a lion rampant, ermine, crowned gold.

(2) Jean, comte de Montfort-l'Amaury, d. Cyprus, 1249; bore gules, a lion rampant, queue fourchy, silver.

The ground of the shield is scraped out for enamel and must therefore have been filled with a colour; in both cases cited above this was gules. The lion stands in relief and was probably plated with a metal, gold as in no. 1, or silver as in no. 2. The shield bears no signs of a fur, which in any case could hardly have been represented on so small a scale; the same remark applies to the queue fourchy of no. 2. On the whole, the probability seems in favour of no. 2, though it should be noted that the lion, usually rampant, was adopted by many knights at this period, and in that early and freer state of heraldry the meticulous exactitude of later ages was not demanded.

It is possible, then, that this object was left at Damietta by the count aforesaid or some unlucky knight in Saint Louis's army, or it might have belonged to another of a later time, falling as booty to the Saracens who took Tripoli in 1289 and Akka in 1291 when much Christian spoil was brought

to Cairo, the capital of the conquerors—including even architectural pieces and fragments, such as the beautiful marble portal, in the mosque of en-Nâsir, by the copper-smiths' bazaar in Cairo, and the fragments built into the porch of the mosque of Sultan Hassan which have misled even experts



Armorial pendant found in Egypt (1)

into classing it as the work of a Syrian (see K. A. C. Creswell in the *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale*, t. xxi, pp. 51-4).

An early chessman from Old Sarum.—Mr. Frank Stevens, F.S.A., sends the following note: Among the objects discovered by our Fellow Colonel W. Hawley, when excavating the site of Old Sarum, was a chess piece, carved either from an elephant tusk, or perhaps from the tooth of a hippopotamus. It has been examined by the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History), who pronounce it not to be of walrus ivory.

The figure is a rough cylinder of one inch in diameter, with a small peg fitted into the centre representing a human head, with two circles with central dots for eyes and a horizontal line for the mouth. The flat top of the head is decorated with a double circle and central dot. It is one and a half inches in height. The top of the cylinder has incised upon it ten small circles, each with a central dot, two similar circles (rather larger) are on the top and bottom of the cylinder on each side, while two still larger double circles, also with central dots, are on the front of the figure. Eight pairs of vertical lines run round the sides and back. The front has been cut in a sharp vertical plane extending half-way down the cylinder, thus forming a

narrow projecting shelf at the base, above which are two horizontal incised lines. The shape of the piece may be described as a slightly 'naturalistic' form of the Arab convention in the carving of chessmen. With them, as with all Eastern peoples, the king was represented as riding upon an elephant, but for religious reasons a conventional form was selected, based on the general contour seen from the standpoint which yielded the most characteristic view.¹ Chess pieces, including a king, of this type have been found in Normandy, and the Witchampton (Dorset) examples in the British Museum



Chess piece from Old Sarum (slightly enlarged)

follow the same lines. But in both the Norman and Witchampton pieces the bishops and knights show a deviation from the conventional form in the conversion of the knobs found on the Arab pieces into horses' heads. The same feature is to be noted in the chessmen found near Chatenois, Vosges, in the Musée de Cluny, Paris. These suggest a transition from the conventional to the original Eastern zoomorphic form. The Old Sarum 'king' would appear to be an extension of the same process; since it preserves the remains of the elephant convention, with the addition of an anthropomorphic head. The Norman and Cluny chessmen have also another feature in common with the Old Sarum 'king', and that is the circle with central dot decoration, a similarity which also occurs to a lesser degree in the Witchampton bishop, which has one circle with its central dot. Speaking of this latter piece, Mr. Dalton says, 'A suggestion of early date is given by the small circle with a central dot seen at the bottom of the band of ornament on the back of the bishop. Though such circles may occur at any period, they were especially popular in England before the twelfth century, and are common on bone draughtsmen and chessmen ascribed to the eleventh.'²

¹ Dalton, *Archæologia*, vol. 77, p. 78, fig. 2 a.

² Dalton, *op. cit.*, note page 82.

It would be safe therefore to assume that the Old Sarum 'king' may be ascribed to some time in the twelfth century, and that it represents the transition from the Arabic convention to the later European form, such as the examples found in the Island of Lewis. Similar pieces to that found at Old Sarum are to be seen in the French illumination of Otto IV, Margrave of Brandenburg (1266-1308), playing chess.¹ This depicts a game in progress, with various pieces, including two white, and one black, of the same outline as the king found at Old Sarum.

The popularity of chess in feudal times is undoubted, and was due to the conditions of life among the nobility, whose existence was one of isolation, combined with absence of regular occupation. The day might be filled by the chase or by knightly exercises, but there remained the evenings, when they were driven to seek distraction in games. Chess appealed to them as being symbolic of warfare. Mr. Murray in his *History of Chess* quotes from *Flores Historiarum* (c. 1265) the passage relating to the custody of Count Robert of Normandy, brother of Henry I, who was placed under the care of Roger Bishop of Old Sarum at Devizes. 'Liceret etiam ei ad scaccos (chess) et aleas ludere'.² This adds a special interest to this particular chess piece, coming as it does from one of the castles belonging to Bishop Roger.

A medieval chess piece found in Salisbury.—Mr. Stevens also contributes the following: In the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum is preserved a chess king found in Ivy Street, Salisbury, on 7th January 1846. It is 2½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, 3½ inches high, and is carved from the tusk of a walrus. The carving is very sharp, and the general effect has been secured by cleanly incised lines. The king is represented as seated upon a horse and flanked on either side by eight foot-soldiers, who bear kite-shaped shields. On his head he wears a crown of four fleurs-de-lis, beneath which is a hood with a cape falling over the shoulders; the body is clothed in flowing draperies to the feet. The saddle has a peak, and a series of crossed diagonal lines suggest a net over the hind quarters of the horse, whose mane is parted and flows on either side of the neck and falls in a lock over the forehead. The tail is long, touching the ground. The bridle is a simple one and the king holds the reins in either hand. The ivory, though stained grey, is in excellent condition and appears to have been taken from the centre of the tusk.

These objects present several problems which are admirably summarized by Mr. Dalton in the Introduction to his *Catalogue of Ivories in the British Museum*.³ The difficulty arises not only in assigning a place of origin but also in determining their date. Such objects may have travelled in every direction as gifts or merchandise. Again the craftsmen, by whom they were carved, were migratory and may have passed from court to court or monastery to monastery. Again an old formula might be repeated continually over a long period.

There are two definite types of chess piece which enable comparisons to be made: (a) the series found in the Island of Lewis, preserved in the British

¹ H. J. R. Murray, *History of Chess*, plate facing p. 394.

² *History of Chess*, p. 431.

³ P. xliv.

Museum and at Edinburgh,¹ and (b) the elaborately carved pieces ascribed to Germany, which represent kings, bishops, etc., as surrounded by retainers. A good example of this latter class is one in the Victoria and Albert Museum,² which represents a mounted king issuing from a castle garrisoned by archers, who also surround his horse. It is of morse ivory and of the fourteenth century. It may perhaps be part of a set, two other pieces of which are in the British Museum.³

There is, however, considerable difference in the *technique* of the carving between the king just described and that found in Salisbury. Mr. H. J. R.



Chess piece from Salisbury ($\frac{1}{3}$)

Murray, author of *A History of Chess*, points out that the practice of securing stability by surrounding the base with attendants occurs most frequently in pieces of German origin, and that most known pieces of kings on horseback are also German. In this respect there appears to be justification for a German origin for the Salisbury example. The carving, however, of the fourteenth-century German pieces is deep and the figures are rounded, and in considerable relief. In the Salisbury king the morse ivory has been blocked out in well defined planes, and the effect obtained by incised lines, the figures round the base being in very low relief. The same treatment is to be seen on the flat draperies of the king's robe, and on his back which presents a vertical plane cut away below the line of the hood and above the line of the saddle. The horse's head has been treated in the same manner. In this respect of *technique*, the Salisbury king has greater affinity to the Lewis chessmen, particularly to the knights, who are mounted and therefore allow a compari-

¹ Dalton, *Catalogue of Ivories*. Miss Longhurst, *English Ivories. Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, p. 374.

² No. A. 22. 1912.

³ Dalton, *Catalogue of Ivories*, nos. 393, 394.

son to be made between the horses.¹ In these the blocking out of the planes is even more noticeable, and the treatment of the draperies almost identical. The question therefore arises: Is the Salisbury piece an early version of the German convention of the mounted king surrounded by retainers, belonging perhaps to the latter part of the thirteenth century? The shields carried by the retainers are kite-shaped, and small, and straight at the top. This type of shield is characteristic of the Chain Mail period (1180 to 1250). The shield gradually decreased in size until towards the close of the period it became the small well-known 'heater-shaped' shield which remained in vogue for such a lengthy period.²

Some types of English pewter of the early sixteenth century.—Mr. A. B. Yeates, F.S.A., sends the following notes on pieces exhibited before the Society on 24th November 1932.

There are records of the Guilds of Pewterers in several important cities but it is only in Edinburgh that the lead sheets or touch-plates dating from about 1560 and recording the marks or touches of the Pewterers still exist. There may have been early touch-plates belonging to the London Company of Pewterers but if so they were destroyed in the Great Fire. It is only, therefore, by conjecture or comparison that these early pieces can be dated. In the later Stuart period pewter followed modestly the fashion of the day in silver, but in the case of the three two-handled cups illustrated I do not know of any prototypes in silver. Since writing these notes I have seen in the British Museum a Staffordshire brown glazed 'Tyg' dated 1617 of the same design as the James 1st two-handled cup.

The tall flagon on pl. LI, fig. 1 has the government excise stamp of Henry VIII, a crown with 'H.R.' stamped on the outside of the lip, and the maker's touch containing a portrait of this king stamped on the lid five times round in a circle. The practice of repeating the mark as ornamentation seems to have begun in this period. In the May number of *Apollo* Mr. H. H. Cotterell suggests that the marks on the lid of these measures denotes the sign of an inn for which they were made. This is shown on pl. LI, fig. 2.

The cup on the left and the ring-handled cup on pl. LI, fig. 1 have the mark of 'a man on horseback' stamped inside the base and in the latter case it is stamped four times following the practice mentioned above. This touch of 'a man on horseback' is found also on a measure marked with the Henry VIII stamp. An example of the use of these ring-handles placed vertically is known on a Dutch bowl dated 1588.

The cup on the right has the maker's touch of the initial 'A' with two small fusils in a diamond-shaped touch, and this same mark is found on pewter spoons of the early sixteenth century.

The beaker illustrated in pl. LI, fig. 2 has bands of ornament and a wider band of heraldry. The latter shows the Prince of Wales's feathers and crown, the Royal Arms with garter and crown, and the Tudor rose and

¹ Dalton, *Catalogue of Ivories*, pl. XLIV, nos. 106 and 115. *Guide to Mediaeval Antiquities: British Museum*, 1924, p. 99, fig. 56.

² Charles Ashdown, *Arms and Armour*, p. 92.

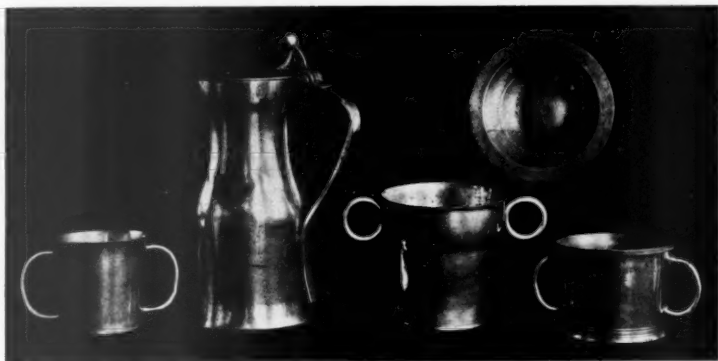


FIG. 1. Pewter flagon and cups

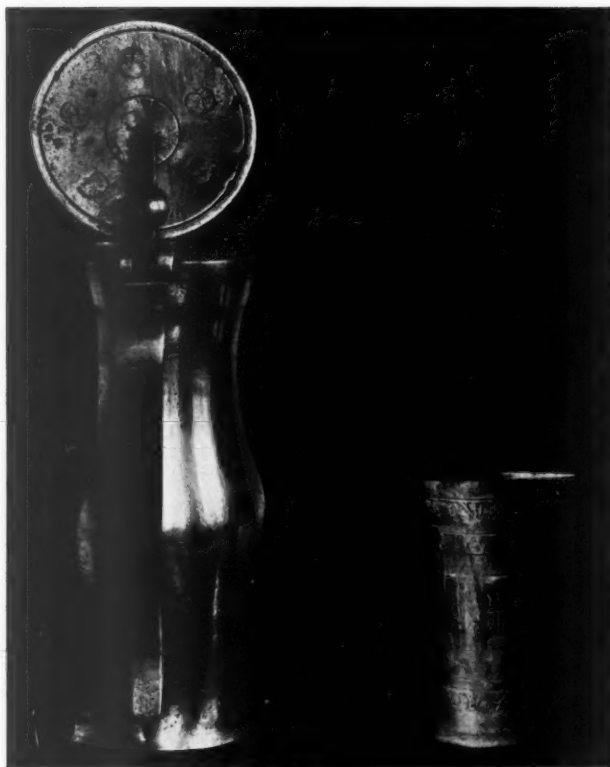


FIG. 2. Pewter flagon and beaker



FIG. 1. Pewter loving cup; front

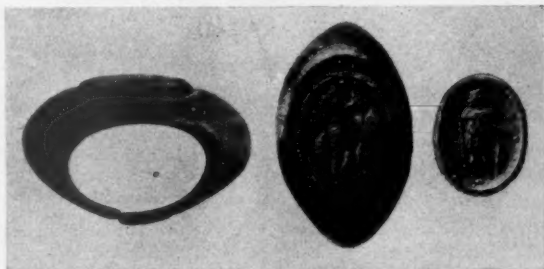


FIG. 2. Pewter loving cup; back

crown, each repeated twice with small fleurs-de-lis interspersed. It is Gothic in character and is one of the few English pewter beakers I have seen. Later ones are common but of Dutch origin. There is quite a number of Stuart silver beakers, and it is curious that pewter ones are so scarce or non-existent. The small dish or plate has no marks but it is included as there is a larger dish of the same section and character with the maker's touch of 'a man on horseback' as before mentioned (pl. LI, fig. 1).

PL. LIX, figs. 1 and 2 show both sides of a two-handled loving cup, the one with the portrait of James I and the reverse the Royal Arms. The inscription round the rim is 'Iacobus Dei Graciae Angliae Scotiae Franciae Et Hiberniae Rex Fidei Defensor 1603'. There may be the remains of the Edinburgh mark of 'a castle' on the inside of the base but it is so worn as to be doubtful. It would be interesting to know the history of this fine piece which was bought in the Caledonian Market, London, a few months ago.

A finger-ring from Sussex.—Information comes from our Fellow Dr. Eliot Curwen, that the Roman ring here illustrated was found on a



Roman finger-ring from Sussex ($\frac{1}{2}$)

load of sand taken to Burgess Hill, probably from the neighbouring Hassocks sand-pits, and passed into the hands of a builder named Hunt of Burgess Hill, perhaps thirty years ago. It is unusually massive, and perfect except for a fracture in the thinnest part of the loop. The bronze has a fine and lustrous green patina, and on the bezel between prominent shoulders is an oval nicolo intaglio, the subject being Mars standing and holding a shield in his left hand, a reversed spear in his right (as it appears on an impression). The type is assigned to the third century in the British Museum *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan and Roman Finger-rings*, no. 188, pl. v, and figure in text, p. 31. The finds in the Hassocks sand-pits are so numerous and miscellaneous that such a provenance can be accepted with little hesitation.

Palaeoliths from the Lower Ouse.—The gravel-pits near Bedford have produced hundreds of implements, but these are scarce lower down the Ouse, and Dr. Garrood, local Secretary for Hunts., sends a description of two among others in the Huntingdon Literary Institution. The hand-axe or *coup-de poing* (fig. 1) was taken from a heap of gravel in Mr. Allen's pit at Hartford, about one mile north-east of the county-town. The level

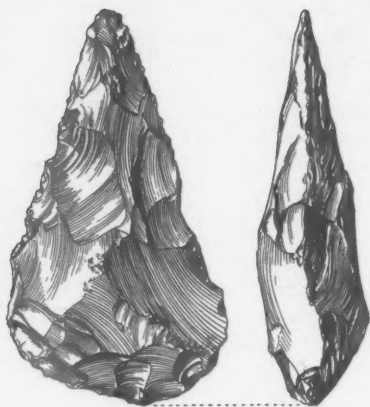


FIG. 1. Hand-axe from the
Lower Ouse ($\frac{1}{2}$)

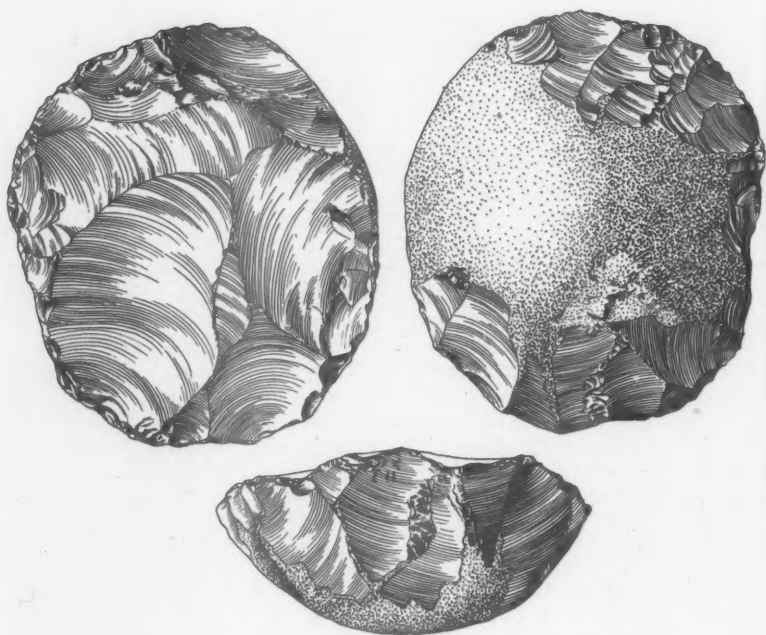
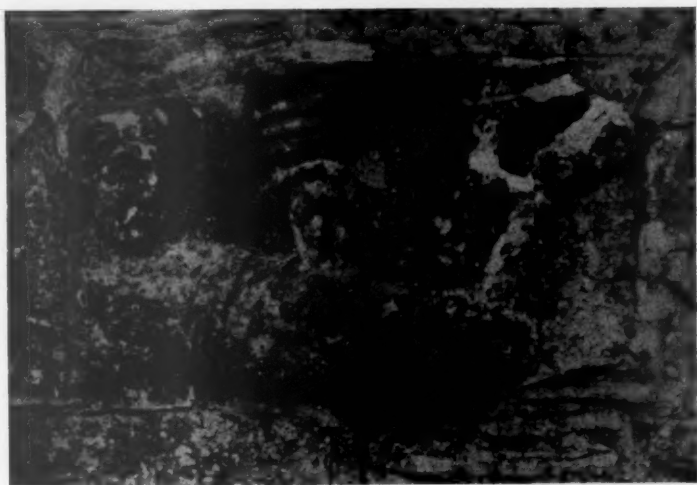


FIG. 2. Tortoise-core from Lower Ouse ($\frac{1}{2}$)

from which it came is unknown, but most occur here at 12 ft., with bones of ox and reindeer. The specimen is of late St. Acheul or Le Moustier type, almost triangular, more ochreous on one face than the other, lustrous and only slightly abraded. The side-edges are fairly even, and that not shown in the illustration has a slight twist like a reversed S. The butt is sharp, and along one side is a good deal of step-flaking suggestive of Le Moustier. The length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and maximum breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The second specimen (fig. 2) is a typical 'tortoise' core of Levallois type and Le Moustier period, the date of which is fixed by the discovery of numbers under Coombe-rock at Northfleet, Kent (*Archaeologia*, vol. lxii, p. 515). On the left is the top view showing the scar of a detached flake-implement; the crusted base is on the right, and below is an end-view showing the faceting which was done before the flake-implement was detached. The ochreous tint is deeper than that of the hand-axe, and the ridges are more rolled; the shaping of this 5-in. core was more successful than the final blow, which produced a flake of irregular outline and insufficient area. This comes from the same pit at a depth of 14 ft., the black deposit being due to contact with a manganese layer in the pit, and there are cracks in both specimens that suggest violent changes in temperature and therefore connexion with one of the glacial periods. Recent research supports the view that this corresponds to the Riss glaciation of the Alps.

Carved angel from Dorset.—Mrs. J. F. Dobson, Litt.D., local Secretary for Somerset, sends the accompanying photograph of an angel, built into



Carved angel: Winterbourne Steepleton Church, Dorset

the wall at the west end of the south side of Winterbourne Steepleton church, near Dorchester, Dorset. The figure (2 ft. by 1 ft. 2 in.) has obvious

affinities with the pair of angels above the chancel-arch of the Saxon chapel of St. Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon. The attitude of the body and legs is almost exactly similar, but the head is turned round and the hands (presumably veiled as at Bradford) are missing. The floating angel of this type is a familiar feature in Byzantine art of the middle period, and the English stone examples are closely paralleled in Ethelwold's *Benedictional*. The figure may be assigned to the second half of the tenth century.

Esher Research Studentship.—The Trustees of the London Museum have appointed Miss M. E. Gibbs, B.Litt., Oxon., to the Esher Research Studentship for 1933-4 for research into the history of the diocese of London and St. Paul's Cathedral in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Reviews

Esmaltes : con especial mención de los españoles. By VICTORIANO JUARISTI.
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5. Pp. 280 and 51 plates. Barcelona: Editorial Labor. 1933.
9.50 pesetas.

This little book, the first to attempt to deal with Spanish enamels of all kinds, has been written by a scholar well equipped for his task. Dr. Juaristi was joint-author, in collaboration with Señor Huici, of the splendidly illustrated volume (reviewed in vol. xi, 294 *seqq.*) on the enamelled altar-piece at San Miguel de Excelsis, wherein were treated in considerable detail some of the medieval champlévé enamels in Spain. Although it repeats much of the medieval material to be found in that volume, the present book adds several illustrated descriptions of important objects, and, further, covers a wider Spanish field. It appears in the 'Colección Labor', an extensive series, of a kind much less common in Spain than in other European countries, of works on the sciences and the arts, in which the subjects are presented by distinguished specialists in forms attractive to an educated public. Of the group concerned with the fine and the applied arts, several have been written by Spaniards to deal, like the present work, with Spanish matters more particularly and in greater detail than may be found elsewhere. Of these there may be cited, in addition to the present (double) volume (nos. 317-18), those (nos. 159-60) on Spanish ivories and jet carvings, (no. 86) on Spanish roofs and ceilings, and (no. 314) on Spanish laces.

The introduction, concerned with the technical aspects of enamelling, and the well-illustrated part I, dealing with the historical development of enamelling of all kinds in both the Orient and Europe, naturally cover familiar ground. Part II, 'Los esmaltes en España' (pp. 163-263), is important for all interested in the history of medieval enamelling. A few pages are devoted to pre-Arabic enamels which have been found in Spain, and a few more to those of Moslem origin. Chapter XI, 'Romanesque Enamels in Spain', discusses very briefly—and with a tendency to attribute objects of questionable origin to 'Limoges' when good, rather than to the Peninsula—some examples in the Romanesque style presumably made in Spain, and the unquestionably Spanish crude copper champlévé, of the fourteenth century and the fifteenth, surviving mainly on the copper processional crosses still common in Spain and on the obsolete horse-pendants. Text-fig. 48 presents, on a small scale, a half-tone of the front of the curious large casket at Bañares, covered with small champlévé enamelled plaques. Two paragraphs are devoted to the foot (one face of which is reproduced in plate XIII), adorned with small plaques of enamel,¹ of the rock-crystal cross at Allariz. Chapter XII, 'Limousin Works in Spain', deals mainly with the important champlévé altar-pieces

¹ Those with conventional designs; which presumably are of foreign origin; the other plaques, showing saints, are painted, not enamelled.

at San Miguel de Excelsis (the basic subject of the monograph cited above), in the Burgos Museum, and at Orense (the fragments of which are, in fig. 56, reproduced on a very small scale from a photograph made after they had been cleaned and mounted for the recent Barcelona Exhibition). The important plaque from Orense, showing (presumably) a donor at the feet of St. Martin with an inscription of somewhat uncertain meaning, is reproduced in plate xx, and discussed on pp. 202 *seqq.*; certain statements concerning this inscription, repeated as acceptable on pp. 97 *seq.* of *El santuario de San Miguel de Excelsis*, are now shown to be inaccurate, and the inscription to be interpreted otherwise. A number of the lesser works—the enamelled effigy of Bishop Maurice, the several reliquaries in the shape of the Virgin and Child, and the many châsses and crosses—of ‘Limousin’ type existing in Spain are also discussed. The author holds to his opinion (not shared by the present reviewer) that all these, if not actually made in the Limousin district, were made by Limousin craftsmen working in Spain.

Chapter XIII concerns itself with ‘The Gothic in Spain’, a period in which many and rich examples of translucent enamelling on the precious metals were produced in the Peninsula. Chapter XIV, covering the Renaissance period and the Baroque, deals, amongst other matters, with the rich enamelled jewellery of opulent Spain, the characteristic cast openwork *champlevé* pendants worn by members of certain religious organizations, and the painted enamels made in Aragon in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The final chapter (XV) describes and discusses Spanish contemporary enamels, a number of which are reproduced in half-tone. A bibliography, whose second section is of considerable value in bringing together notices of the very widely scattered papers and articles—many of them in periodicals seldom seen by students of enamelling—concerned with enamels and enamelling in Spain, and listing the surprisingly large number of Spanish collections containing enamels, and an excellent 16-page index, complete the work. Although there are several errors in the text, mostly small or due to the repetition of incorrect descriptions by other authorities, few of them are likely to mislead readers familiar with the general literature of the subject. The value of the book to all students of Spanish industrial art, and its small cost (especially when reckoned in the principal foreign currencies), should assure for it a considerable sale outside Spain.

W. L. H.

Die Langobardische Kunst in Italien. By HAROLD PICTON. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 24. Augsburg: Benno Filser. 1931. RM. 4.

This short appreciation of the art of the Lombards in Italy seeks to emphasize the Teutonic and oriental elements in the stone and metal work. The author belongs to the school which believes that the non-representational art of the nomads of the steppes provided the principal creative force in the art of the Dark Ages. The Teutonic origin of certain features in Italian art of this period cannot be denied, nor is there any doubt that the Teutonic tribes were influenced by the peoples of the steppe, but this is no reason for neglecting classical prototypes which are

nearer in time and space. The dolphins on the strap-end from Lucca (fig. 5) are claimed as oriental, but the nearest parallel quoted is a Mesopotamian stele of c. 1140 B.C. The dolphin is a common motive on small objects of the Roman period, and these would also form a more likely model for the early Scottish cross (fig. 8) than the vague oriental influence suggested by the author. Similarly, the dove pecking at grapes is well known in late classical art, and the fifth-century prototype from Denmark (fig. 22), so alien to the contemporary Teutonic beast style, is most probably imitated from late Roman models. Instances might be multiplied on both sides, but the chance citation of parallels to odd features in Lombardic work will not solve the problem. As far as stone is concerned it must be assumed that the sculpture was carved by Italians, or at least under Italian influence, unless it can be proved that the Lombards were acquainted with this art before their entry into the Peninsula, and in this case only a careful chronological analysis of Italian work of the Lombard and pre-Lombard period will provide the clue to the development of this school.

C. A. R. R.

St. Michael's Mount. By the Rev. T. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 200. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1932. 7s. 6d.

St. Michael's Mount with its romantic setting and associations has always had a particular fascination for the student of Cornish antiquities, to whom this short account of the history of the site will be very welcome. Setting aside the doubtful discovery of Bronze Age implements recorded by Camden (p. 21), the story begins with the Ictis of the pre-Roman tin trade, with which Canon Taylor now identifies the Mount. His demonstration that the 'Hore-rok in the Wodd' of William of Worcester really refers to Mont St. Michel (p. 19) removes one of the main objections to this theory, but while the date of the submerged forest in Mount's Bay remains uncertain, it cannot be regarded as proved. The connexion with pagan sun worship rests on an identification which has been disputed, but the settlement of the Mount by Celtic saints in the Dark Ages is better attested. A monastic establishment in pre-Conquest days seems to be established by the text of Domesday, even if we reject the suspicious charter of the Confessor, but it is only with Robert of Mortain's grant of the Mount to the Norman abbey of Mont St. Michel that the story becomes clear. From this point the author traces the development of the alien priory and later of the archpresbytery dependent on Sion Abbey. The exposed position of St. Michael's Mount rendered it particularly liable to attack from the sea, and this chequered history is also recorded in detail.

C. A. R. R.

The Oxinden Letters, 1607-1642. Being the correspondence of Henry Oxinden of Barham and his circle. Edited, with notes and an introduction, by DOROTHY GARDINER. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxvi + 328. London: Constable. 1933. 12s. 6d.

The Oxinden family was well known in Kent in Elizabethan times and equally well known in Victorian times when many amusing stories floated round the country-side about Parson Oxenden and other members

of the family. The writer of these letters wrote himself 'Oxinden', but does not seem to have induced all the family to follow him in that particular. But in editing his letters Mrs. Gardiner was quite justified in adopting his own spelling, though her reviewer need not depart from more ordinary usage. They distinguished themselves from other 'ancient' families by claiming no absurd descent from before the Conquest, but put forward a pedigree carefully drawn by Henry Oxenden from the family charters starting in the time of Edward III. Even 'cosin Philpot the herald' was not allowed to add any absurdities to it. And in truth there are few families which can show a *confirmation* of arms of the time of Henry the Sixth from John Wryxworth, Gyan. It is not necessary to suggest any mistake in copying, though to-day we may write it Guyenne (derived from the duchy of Guisnes in Picardy), for John duly appears under date 1460 in the sacred pages of the *Fœdera*, and other grants by him are known. Moreover, Sir Payne Roelt, father of Catherine Swinford, is said to have been Guyenne herald. Whether 'cosin Philpot' was right in saying the crest was granted temp. Hen. VI is quite another matter. The spate of grants of crests by the heralds had not then started. The crest does not appear in the Visitation of 1574, nor indeed in any before that of 1619, so we may take leave to think Philipott was wrong. But possibly he was misunderstood and really was referring to the arms, and if so he was right.

The Oxendens are lucky in that the family papers seem to have been preserved with very great care. The letters here presented were written at a juncture of our history which was bound to make them interesting reading to a very wide circle of readers, and Mrs. Gardiner has arranged them very satisfactorily in six parts, each of which has its own special interest. The book is adorned with some admirable pictures from the Oxenden portraits now, alas! dispersed. These give a life to the letters by enabling the reader to see what the writer of nearly every letter looked like in the flesh. Mrs. Gardiner, besides thus arranging the letters, has contributed an equally admirable general introduction, and to each letter there is prefixed a short note of facts which it is convenient to have recalled when reading it. These are so excellently done that it is justifiable to grumble a little at their not being all included in the Index. For instance, three different families whose names sound alike, the Hammonds, the Hamons, and the Heymans, appear in the letters, and it is well known to all Kentish students how difficult it is to keep them separate. Mrs. Gardiner has done it with success, so it was worth while to index the Hamons as well as the others. It is not quite accurate to say on p. 76 that Wm. Boswell was knighted by Philipott, or on p. 29 that Sir John Proud was nephew to Colonel William; moreover, in the last line of p. 84, 1610 should be 1623; on p. 121 it should have been stated that Francis Aldrich was the second master of Sidney Sussex College, and on p. 197 that Herbert Palmer was the second President of Queens' College intruded by Parliament. On p. 24 the last word may be Ronlett. On p. 29 Mrs. Proud uses a somewhat curious contracted form M^a, which also appears in some other of the letters; once there is a variant Ma^s, from which the conclusion is that it

is meant for Master, and the 'M^a brom' means Master Brom(e). The Bromes were a known Canterbury family and they can now add the 'Belgick warres' to their other martial distinctions.

There is an amusing letter on p. 156 from Philipott grumbling about the new grant to the Marsh family. Seeing that the arms were displayed on a monument in East Langdon of 1634 this screed of 1639 is a little belated, and we may well think that it was mainly inspired by the quarrels which so long disturbed the quiet of the College about the right of Garter to make a grant unless with the assistance of the provincial King of Arms or his deputy who would of course get his share of the fees. As a matter of fact, the confirmation of arms and grant of a crest were made on the 10th June 1616 to John Marsh of Langdon and the culprit was Segar not Borough, so Philipott rather misrepresented things. It is worth noticing that Borough was from Sandwich, and related to the Dennes of Denne Hill, so there may have been a little local jealousy thrown in. There is one little detail which is worth some remark, and that is the way in which the rectory—it is called a vicarage by mistake—of Goodnestone by Faversham was secured for James, the brother of Henry of Barham. The manor of Goodnestone and the advowson which went with it was in the Faggess of Faversham, and when the living became vacant the owner was Edward Fagge, a minor and the king's ward. The presentation was therefore made by the Court of Wards, of which Lord Say was master. Lord Say was a notorious Puritan, and it was adroit of Henry of Barham, who seems himself to have had a leaning towards that faction, to send to Lord Say a letter of commendation of James signed by four of the most prominent professors of 'orthodox doctrine', as it is described in the letter. The result was the presentation of the Rev. James to the living. Whether his prompt union in marriage to the widow Pattison was equally pleasing to his brother may be doubted. But Henry was in the thick of his own wooing, the lady being his young ward, and it may well be that he had a fellow feeling for his brother that prevented James getting any very violent remonstrance. Throughout these letters the reader feels considerable sympathy for Henry left as eldest son, with no very great landed estate, charged to distribute their portions to his brothers and sisters, and constantly called on for small contributions, a good many of which he was bound to find out of his own pocket. How natural that in such circumstances his contributions to the expenses of James's college education were difficult to extract. The format and general get up of the book are attractive, as also are the illustrations which form so interesting a feature of it. Further, there is a useful pedigree and a very good map of the neighbourhood of Barham. On the whole, Mrs. Gardiner must be heartily congratulated on a book setting so high a standard by which such productions may for the future be measured. R. G.

Ancient Stained and Painted Glass. By F. SYDNEY EDEN. 7½ × 5¼. Pp. xiv + 214. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1933. 8s. 6d.

This new and enlarged edition of Mr. Eden's book is a tribute to its merits and usefulness. All treatises on old glass have much the same story

to tell, but Mr. Eden has managed to treat his subject with some individuality and originality. His object, as he said in his first preface, was not to give an exhaustive account of glass-painting, but to help intelligent observers to appreciate what they see in the windows of old buildings and elsewhere. And the strength of the book lies in his descriptions of and comments on windows with which he is familiar (the examples from Essex are numerous), some of which, at least, will be new to many of his readers. The survey is not confined to England, but includes a number of examples of all periods from foreign churches, especially those in the north of France; and among them we are glad to see attention called to the window given by Jacques Cœur to Bourges Cathedral, a notable instance of the elaborate and expensive glass which could be afforded by rich people, reminding one of the remains of the glazing in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick. As one might expect, there are interesting and instructive remarks on the technique of painted glass and its setting in windows.

The book begins with a rapid survey of the ancient glass which survives in typical English churches of all classes, showing how fragmentary as a rule this is; and Mr. Eden contrasts these conditions with a rare case like Fairford Church, where all the windows are still furnished completely, and on a coherent scheme. But he goes too far when he says (p. 26) that such a scheme, illustrating the Church's Creed, might have been seen, in more or less varied form, in every church, great and small, in medieval Europe. On the contrary, it was the exception rather than the rule, and speaking generally, only occurred when a church or part of a church had been built all at once, and there were means for filling its windows with painted glass at the same time, as was the case at Fairford. But in a very large number of instances, especially in parish churches, the windows were given by individuals, who chose their own subjects with little or no regard to those selected by other donors. York Minster has the largest assemblage of English medieval glass that we possess, but, so far as the arrangement of subjects is concerned, it is simply chaotic, and the 'Rites of Durham' tell us that things were much the same with the windows of that cathedral.

We are interested to note that Mr. Eden recognizes that, among the causes of the loss of old glass, 'fanatical violence is probably the least'. Neglect and the trade in antiques have been responsible for much; and he regrets to say that even to-day the old painted glass in our churches is not 'so safe and secure from destruction or removal as one would like it to be' (p. 195). He rightly suggests that all surviving glass should be scheduled as soon as possible; and as a matter of fact this has been, or is being, done for a few counties and dioceses.

Jesse windows and heraldic or domestic glass have evidently a special attraction for the author, and both subjects are treated with much care and information. The kneeling figures of donors are also discussed at some length (there is a valuable illustrated account of the Verney groups recently sold from Compton Verney), and it is shown how they gradually grew in importance till in the sixteenth century, especially on the Conti-

nent, they are almost as prominent as the sacred subjects which they accompany. Mr. Eden illustrates this by examples in the neighbourhood of Paris, but it was in Flanders that the tendency was carried to extreme lengths, as e.g. at St. Jacques, Liège, where the family groups and their heraldry are practically the only subject of the windows in which they occur. In fact he might have pointed out an earlier, though exceptional, example in England, at Little Malvern (1482), where Edward IV and his family with Bishop Alcock (mentioned in the book among 'small kneeling donors') fill the whole range of lights below the transom of the east window, leaving the upper lights only for the sacred figures.

Mr. Eden's memory seems to have played him false in his references to some churches with which he is not so familiar as he is with others. When he says that the ancestors of Christ once in the quire clerestory of Canterbury Cathedral are gone (p. 57), he forgets to add that a number of them are still to be seen in the south transept and great west windows. The glass from Merevale Abbey should not have been dismissed as 'a few fragments', especially as Mr. Rackham has recently done justice to the fine fourteenth-century Jesse Tree and other subjects in the Walpole Society's nineteenth volume. At Great Malvern the Biblical series was on the south, not the north side of the nave, and of the original 72 (not 60) panels a good many more than 'twelve and a few fragments' survive. At Little Malvern the shields of Edward IV and his eldest son are not the only remains of the heraldry in the east window, for the arms of Bishop Alcock may still be seen beside them. In the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral the fragments of a *Jesse* and figures of kings belong to the fourteenth, not fifteenth century. At Wells there is no mention of Dean Armitage Robinson's discoveries about the early date of the glass in the Lady Chapel. Of the glass in Hereford Cathedral there is a careful account, as might be expected; but Mr. Eden seems not to have recognized the scenes from the story of Joseph on the south side of the nave.

We have noticed a few slips: e.g. 'Archbishop' for Abbot Islip; and Fromond's chantry chapel is spoken of as being in Winchester Cathedral instead of in the College cloister. The rather sweeping statement is made (p. 133) that long extracts from the Vulgate 'or oftener the *Biblia Pauperum*' were 'frequently written on panels above or below a picture', as in the two side west windows at Fairford. We are unable to recall any other instance.

The illustrations are interesting and for the most part unfamiliar; but heraldry is almost disproportionately represented. There is a useful bibliography of the subject.

G. M^cN. RUSHFORTH.

A descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Lambeth Palace. By M. R. JAMES, O.M., and CLAUDE JENKINS, D.D. Parts II-V. (Nos. 98-1214.) 11 x 7½. Pp. xxiii + 710. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1931-2.

The first part of this invaluable catalogue has been noticed already.¹ Among the MSS. included in the remaining parts are the Waltham

¹ *Antiquaries Journal*, xii, 318.

Abbey Aldhelm *De Virginitate* (no. 200); and a Worcester MS. of the *Oculus Sacerdotum*, containing a fourteenth-century version of the 'Bidding Prayer' (no. 216). Dr. James considers the MS. of Alcuin's letters (no. 218), from Bury St. Edmunds, to be of the ninth century and not, as Jaffé and Pertz supposed, of the eleventh. It would take too long to enumerate the points of interest in the catalogue. Some are well known, such as the autograph of William of Malmesbury (no. 224) and the contemporary portrait of Edward IV (no. 265). A few short pieces are printed in full, e.g. W. Mesel, *De VII artibus* (no. 398), and a description (no. 371) of a Bible stolen from Reading Abbey in 1253.

C. JOHNSON.

The Ancient Bridges of Mid and Eastern England. By E. JERVOISE, A.M.Inst.C.E. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. xii + 164. Westminster: The Architectural Press. 1932. 5s. 6d.

This little book is the third of a series written on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings by Mr. E. Jervoise.

The two former volumes dealt respectively with the bridges of the south and north of England; the present volume covers the area in the eastern half of the district bounded by the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire on the north and the river Thames on the south.

In format and arrangement of material the book is similar to its predecessors, and the same standard of excellence has been maintained.

A brief description and short historical account is given of each of the bridges in the districts surveyed, and much interesting information has been collected relating to bridges which no longer exist.

The book is illustrated by thirty well selected and clearly reproduced half-tone photographs.

E. A. R. R.

Archaeologische Karte der Rheinprovinz, 1:1, Halbblatt, Ortskunde Trier-Mettendorf. By J. STEINHAUSEN. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. xx + 383, with an atlas of 6 maps. Bonn: Hanstein. 1932.

This is the first instalment of the archaeological map of the Rhine Province, for which the active collection of material has been in progress for some twenty years. The basis is provided by the German Ordnance Survey (Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme) map on the 1/100,000 scale (1 cm. = 1 km.). The present publication covers Sheets 522 (Mettendorf) and 523 (Trier), an area of 50 by 28 km. The western border extends over the frontier of Luxemburg, which is not included in the survey, and the town of Trier lies on the southern edge some 14 km. from the south-east angle. Four period maps are published, showing the sites and finds of the Stone Age, the pre-Roman Metal Age, the Roman period, and the Frankish period. They are supplemented by two further maps, one showing the ancient roads and trackways, and the other giving a composite picture of the finds of all dates, with the four periods distinguished by the use of different colours. The accompanying text has been cut down to the smallest possible dimensions and provides an archaeological gazetteer,

showing the type and, where known, the date of each item and giving references to the relevant publications.

The value of this work can easily be appreciated, and the issue of further sheets will enable the student to check and amplify the sketch of Rhenish prehistory given in Schumacher's *Siedelungs- und Kulturgeschichte der Rheinlande*. Only one acquainted with the district would be competent to criticize in detail the vast collection of material offered, but a very cursory examination reveals the number and variety of the remains listed. Where so much has been given it is ungracious to ask for more, but we may perhaps be permitted to express a regret that the Frankish map is confined to the cemeteries of that date. Recent investigation (e.g. the articles by Friedrich and Wieruszowski in *Bonner Jahrbuch*, Heft 131) has emphasized the evidence of the continuity of settlement in this district between the Imperial and the Karolingian periods, and an indication of the sites which were continuously occupied would have added immensely to the value of the map as a reflection of life in the Frankish period. In this connexion one may suggest a comparison with the Anglo-Saxon map in Dr. Cyril Fox's *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, where the period is extended in order to give a comprehensive picture of the settlements of the late eleventh century. A similar survey included on the Rhenish map would have completed the picture and provided that link between the purely archaeological material and written history, the importance of which is recognized in the introduction. That so much of the material for this survey is included in the text only increases our regret at its omission from the map.

C. A. R. R.

Literature and Pulpit in Medieval England. By G. R. OWST. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xxiv + 616. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1933. 30s.

Nothing more than the merest beginning has as yet been made with the study of the literary history of the Middle Ages, although of recent years a great deal of attention has been paid to the various problems that are emerging as the result of the publication of new texts and the re-edition of old ones, and the attempt to relate the Latin to the vernacular literature, and both to the life of which they were an expression. The Germans have taught us that much of the early medieval literature of edification has descended from the popular literature of the Graeco-Roman world. Medieval literature is, therefore, linked up with the literature of antiquity, and this not merely through the survival of the classical and rhetorical traditions, though these are of the utmost importance. It seems probable that the Christian sermon can profitably be treated as in some sort a successor of the Stoic-Cynic 'diatribe', though sermons in the fourth century varied from elaborate rhetorical exercises to unpremeditated discourses to rustic congregations. Nevertheless, the sermon belongs to literary history, and its historical importance lies in the peculiar contact which it was almost bound to keep with the real life and needs of its audience, and, especially in the palmy days of the vernacular sermon—from the fourteenth century onwards—with the rich treasures of secular wisdom and humour. We begin to see, with the help of this vast

forgotten literature, how the world of Shakespeare came, not from some sudden humanistic revival, but out of the vivid pulsating life of the Middle Ages. For in these sermons, as Dr. Owst tells us, is embedded 'the long, tangled, vivid story of pains and pleasures, habits, efforts, ambitions, complaints, arguments, excuses, threats, and subtle scheming that daily life involves'.

Once more we come to the obvious conclusion which has been so difficult to learn—that there are no abrupt transitions in history, but all is woven into one piece. Our modern world issued out of the Middle Ages, and as we begin to understand the richness of the life of those centuries which men once called dark, we can see how the so-called Renaissance became possible, and the age of discovery and expansion which followed it.

Not many years ago a well-known Cambridge lecturer on the history of Politics used to tell his audience that at the end of the ancient world the human mind went, as it were, into a dark tunnel from which it only emerged at the Renaissance. Even in those days his students were able to correct such a view from their text-books, but their lecturer failed, by reason of his blindness to the medieval achievement, to make the beginnings of modern political thought intelligible. It is one merit of Dr. Owst's book, in which he continues the work begun in his *Preaching in Medieval England*, that he sees his problem in the true historical spirit, and makes a brave attempt to estimate the debt which English literature owes to the medieval church.

Even such a capable literary historian as the late Prof. Herford could say, speaking of the influence of the *Ship of Fools* in England, that 'it helped to bridge over the difficult transition from the literature of personified abstractions to that which deals with social types. It helped to substitute study of actual men and women at first hand for the mere accumulation of conventional traits about an abstract substantive', etc. How seriously and inexcusably misleading such judgements are, it is Dr. Owst's business to show in his presentation of the lively and realistic material of these English sermons, and his book should help historians to ask that question which should never be far from their thoughts—Are we, through absorption in our method, forgetting the way in which events happen in the real world in which our business lies?

The bulk of Dr. Owst's book is concerned with the 'Preaching of Satire and Complaint'. Here the author exposes the unsoundness of the easy suggestion that our 'political songs' had a popular origin. They are, of course, the work of more or less learned clerks. But it seems unnecessary (p. 214) to ascribe any of the Latin satirical verses to mysterious *clerici ribaldi*, disreputable 'wandering scholars', who, for some reason or other, chose to attack the vices of their official superiors or the corruption of the Curia. The writing of such satires was a respectable pursuit, followed by such people as Peter Pictor of S. Omer, Walter of Châtillon, and Philip de Grève. There is, indeed, such a wearisome sameness about the material of these poems that it is sometimes hard to believe that we are not dealing merely with poetical exercises on a set theme. These satires were the work of clerks just as respectable as the preachers whose

achievement is so justly estimated by Dr. Owst. Indeed, with great acuteness, Dr. Owst himself points out, referring to Wright's *Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes*, that 'apart from the fact that many of the pieces are actually termed *sermones* . . . many more betray alike in their subject-matter and characteristic treatment a homiletic ground-plan.'

And we are bound to admit, when we have listened to Dr. Owst, whose material has been patiently collected as he 'wandered from manuscript to manuscript and from library to library', that this monotonous denunciation of the clerical class by members of their own order was far-reaching in its effects, and was, indeed, the prelude to the great revolt. The same preachers, indeed, were equally unsparing in their denunciation of secular society, but their attack was directed especially against the great and the wealthy, though, at the same time, the failings of the poor were sometimes spoken of.

In another chapter, Dr. Owst discusses the relation of sermon and religious drama, and the possibility that the former influenced the latter. Here again he has to emphasize the fact that these plays are not the creation of the common people, but of the clerks who would instruct them. And the comic interludes of the miracle-plays have their counterpart in the merry satire and *exempla* of the sermon.

But I have said enough to mark the character of what I am constrained to call, even more than the author's *Preaching in Medieval England*, an epoch-making book; it is truly a study, as Dr. Owst claims, of 'a neglected chapter in the history of English letters and of the English people', and it will form the starting-point for a more intelligible and a richer view of both.

F. J. E. RABY.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, March 1933, contains:—Archaeology as a science, by D. Randall-MacIver; Belgic cities of Britain, by R. E. M. Wheeler; British Maglemose harpoon sites, by H. and M. E. Goodwin; Splendide mendax, by H. J. Randall; Currency-bars and water-clocks, by E. W. Hulme; The origin of cultivated plants, by A. E. Watkins; A pagan survival in Phocis; Steatite vases from Kish; The Celts in the Middle Ages; Mineral coal in Roman Britain; Two brushes; Prehistoric pits in Kent; Thunor's pit; Maze symbolism.

Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, no. 45, includes:—The swords of the British army, part 2, by C. Foulkes and Capt. E. C. Hopkinson; Statutes and Acts of Parliament, Army, from 1225 to 1761, part 2, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Names, numbers, and errors: Tongres and Melle, two stories amended, by Capt. C. T. Atkinson; Treaty of Bhayrowal or second Treaty of Lahore, December 1846, by R. R. Sethi; Militia regiments of Great Britain; The Royal citadel of Plymouth, by Major F. W. Pfeil.

Annual of the British School at Athens, no. 31, contains:—The tholos tombs of Marmárianē, by W. A. Heurtley and T. C. Skeat; Early Greek vases from Crete, by M. Hartley; 'Ἑωθινὰ Ἀναστροφάσματα: the morning hymns of the Emperor Leo II, part ii, by H. J. W. Tillyard; Excavations at Thermi, by W. Lamb and J. K. Brock; Antissa, by W. Lamb.

The British Museum Quarterly, vol. 7, no. 3, includes:—Documents from Penshurst; The Gilgamesh Epic in Sumerian; Early painted pottery from Persia; Early Chinese bronzes; Two pottery Lokapalas; Ibero-Roman silver from Cordova; A rare Roman coin from Richborough; Rodney gold badge; Wax models by Italian die-engravers.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1933, includes:—Two pictorial lives of St. Anthony the Great, by S. C. Cockerell; A Renaissance chest, by A. van de Put.

March 1933 includes:—The Nîmes faïence, by A. van de Put; The Wall-paintings at South Newington, by E. W. Tristram.

April 1933 includes:—The Nîmes faïence, ii, by A. van de Put; A Westphalian altar-piece, by H. Kornfeld; Gothic architecture and Persian origins, by M. S. Briggs; An eleventh-century oliphant, by Miss M. H. Longhurst.

May 1933 includes:—Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, by C. H. Collins Baker; Verrochio's lost candlestick, by W. R. Valentiner; The shrine of St. Alban: two illustrations, by C. C. Oman.

The Connoisseur, February 1933, includes:—Studies in English engraving, i, woodcut illustration in the fifteenth century, by A. M. Hind; The furniture trade in the eighteenth century, by R. W. Symonds; Some Chester civic treasures, by S. Ball; 'Westminster Bridge Sword' lent to the London Museum, by C. R. Beard.

March 1933 includes:—Silver given by Charles II to the Duchess of

Richmond, by E. A. Jones; The hour-glass, by W. C. Harford; The Wilton diptych—English! by F. H. Cripps-Day; The site of the Chelsea porcelain factory, by B. Gardner; The cicada in ancient Chinese art, by A. Salmony.

April 1933 includes:—Studies in English engraving, ii, by A. M. Hind; Gilders' marks on Derby china, by W. H. Tapp; Vicissitudes of a helmet, by C. R. Beard; An Elizabethan clock, by F. H. Green.

May 1933 includes:—Dating Ming blue and white, by L. Ashton; The Society of Dilettanti, by F. G. Roe; Sir John Martin Harvey's bronzes, by S. Brinton.

Folk-Lore, March 1933, includes:—Iconographical peculiarities in English medieval alabaster carvings, i, by W. L. Hildburgh.

The Geographical Journal, February 1933, includes:—Remarks on the prehistoric geography and underground waters of Kharga Oasis, by H. J. L. Beadnell and G. Caton-Thompson; Shrinkage of the peat-covered Fenlands, by Major G. Fowler.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 52, part 2, contains:—Little-Master cups, by J. D. Beazley; Thucydides the son of Melesias, by H. T. Wade-Gery; Scopas in Chryse, by V. R. Grace; The political sympathies of Aeschylus, by C. M. Smertenko; Archaeology in Greece, 1931-2, by H. G. G. Payne; Roxane and Alexander IV in Epirus, by G. H. Macurdy; A lead coffin from Palestine in Leiden, by J. P. J. Brants; The last book of the *Iliad*, by J. L. Myres; Marathon, by R. B. Henderson; Droop cups and the dating of Laconian pottery, by J. P. Droop.

The English Historical Review, April 1933, contains:—Aethelwig, abbot of Evesham, part ii, by R. R. Darlington; Married clergy and pensioned religious in Norwich Diocese, 1555, part ii, by G. Baskerville; British payments in the American colonies, 1685-1715, by C. Nettels; Letters of the legate Guala, by H. G. Richardson; The disgrace of Richard of Louth, 1297, by H. Rothwell; The eccentricities of Edward II, by Hilda Johnstone; The 'jury book' of the County Court of Chester, by R. Stewart-Brown; A charter of an Italian rural commune, 1488, by Cecilia M. Ady.

History, January 1933, includes:—History objective and subjective, by Prof. A. S. Turberville; Dr. Hermann Schneider's philosophy of history, by Prof. J. L. Myres; Sir Thomas More's 'Richard III', by A. F. Pollard; Historical revision, lxiv, The mainland colonies in the eighteenth century, by Prof. H. Hale Bellot.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1933, includes:—Catteshill and another usher serjeanty in the Purcel family, by E. St. John Brooks; The Calonne papers in the Public Record Office, by J. R. Crompton; Select documents: a letter from the Constable of Bordeaux to Edward II's cofferer, by E. P. Stuart; The half seal, by H. Salter; Summaries of Theses: c, Some secular activities of the English Dominicans during the reign of Edward I, II, and III, by R. D. Clarke, ci, Studies in abbot Joachim of Fiore, by Marjorie E. Reeves, cii, Foreign influences on Scottish politics, 1578-82, by Mrs. Ross, ciii, The history of Hampton-on-Thames in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by B. Garside.

The Library, vol. 13, no. 4, includes:—Some cuir-ciselé bookbindings in English libraries, by E. P. Goldschmidt; The Vesalian Compendium of Geminus and Nicholas Udall's translation, by S. V. Larkey; A cancel in Southerne's *The Disappointment*, 1684, by C. Leech; Parliament and the Press, 1643-7, by W. M. Clyde; The first decade of printing in the Royal Province of South Carolina, by D. M. McMurtrie.

Man, February 1933, includes:—Archaeological discoveries at Luzira, by E. J. Wayland, M. C. Burkitt, and H. J. Braunholtz; The implementiferous deposits of the Lower Thames Valley and of East Anglia, by J. P. T. Burchell and J. Reid Moir.

April 1933 includes:—Mesolithic sites on the Burtle Beds, near Bridgwater, Somerset, by Grahame Clark; A Solutrean dagger, by H. Field.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 19, no. 2, includes:—Have the *Mayflower's* masts been found? by R. C. Anderson; British battleships of 1870: The *Hector* and *Valiant*, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; Woodes Roger's privateering voyage of 1708-11, by Lt.-Col. B. M. H. Rogers; Samuel Pepys, by E. Chappell; Acre 1840.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-painters, vol. 5, no. 1, includes:—Schools of glass-painting in King's Lynn and Norwich in the Middle Ages, by Rev. Christopher Woodford; The Seasons in domestic glass, by E. A. Kent; Curiosities of glass-painting, by J. A. Knowles; The employment of *couverte* on the windows of Chartres cathedral; A history of the York school of glass-painting, xi, Favourite subjects in York glass, by J. A. Knowles.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th series, vol. 8, part 5, contains:—The ancestors of Sir Henry Wiat; Grant of arms to Ralph Cook, D.D., 1662; The escutcheon of Blanch Parry, Esq., who died 9 December 1630; Carver pedigree and wills; Pedigree of Herring of Coventry; Ballard's Roll of Arms; Some Herefordshire pedigrees; Charters relating to the manor of Saintbury, co. Gloucester; Confirmation of Arms to John Curtis, 1632; Some Pedigrees and Coats of Arms from the Visitations of London, 1664 to 1687; Mary Countess Marshal; Wills relating to the family of Walter of Wimbledon, Surrey; Monumental Inscriptions in the church and churchyard of St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th series, vol. 12, part 4, contains:—Issues of *Urbs Roma* siliquae at Treveri and *Vota* siliquae of Gratian struck at Treveri, by J. W. E. Pearce; Thomas Simon, 'one of our chief graveurs', by Miss H. Farquhar.

The British Numismatic Journal, vol. 20, contains:—Numismatic side-lights on the battle of Brunanburgh, A.D. 937, by W. J. Andrew; Edward the Elder, pennies with façade of a building, by G. D. Lumb; Coins commemorating the rebuilding of York minster, A.D. 921-5, by W. J. Andrew; 'Fastolfi moneta', 'Fastolfes Môt', and the like on coins of Eadgar Rex Anglorum, by A. Anscombe; Stockbridge, an Anglo-Saxon mint, by W. J. Andrew; The Northampton and Southampton mints, part iii, by W. C. Wells; The first authorized issue of Edward the Confessor, by H. A. Parsons; Quando moneta vertebatur: the change of coin-types in the eleventh century; its bearing on mules and overstrikes, by G. C. Brooke;

The mints of Rye and Castle Rising in the reign of Stephen, by W. J. Andrew; Some notes on 'Peny-yard pence', by V. B. Crowther-Benyon; The coinage of Oxford, 1642-6; part ii, The gold coins, by Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; The coinage of Coombe Martin, 1647-8, by Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; Addenda to the coinages of Thomas Bushell, by Lt.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; Buckinghamshire Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century, part iii, by J. O. Manton; A review of the Pattern Broads of Charles II, by E. C. Carter; Royal Charities, part v, by Helen Farquhar; The Bombay pice struck by the English East India Company during the reign of Charles II, by H. A. Parsons; An unique and unpublished gold medal granted to Major Rogers . . . 1690, by C. Winter; Irish volunteers and militia: medals, belt plates, and shako plates, by C. Winter; War medals issued for service in India, by C. Winter; Treasure Trove, by G. C. Brooke; The title *monetarius*, by W. J. Andrew; A hoard of coins of Elizabeth and James I from Lauterbach, Hessen, by H. A. Parsons; The early Anglo-Danish coinage, i, by W. J. Andrew; The sequence of the types of Edward III, by L. A. Lawrence; Various medals, etc., by T. K. Mackenzie; Two unpublished early pennies of Ireland, by T. W. Armitage; Notes of a find of pennies of Edward I and II at Derby, by J. O. Manton; An enigmatical half-gros tournoise of Ireland, by T. W. Armitage; Some badges of Charles I, by F. E. Burton; A small find of coins ranging from Elizabeth to Charles I, by E. Steintal.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, April 1933, contains:—Samaria excavations: the stadium, by J. W. Crowfoot; Excavations at Samaria: the forecourt of the Augusteum, by Kathleen Kenyon; A supplementary note on the ivory inlays from Samaria, by H. G. May; The excavations at Jerash, by J. P. Naish; Winged monsters, etc.: some tentative suggestions, by A. Rowe; The inscription of Er-Rame.

Papers of the British School at Rome, vol. 12, contains:—A restoration of the basilica of Constantine, Rome, by A. Minopiro; Two groups of documents relating to John Baliol from the Vatican Archives, by A. I. Cameron; A topographical study of the battle of Ausculum, by E. T. Salmon; Augustan gates at Torino and Spello, by I. A. Richmond.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 6, includes:—Letters of a Derbyshire squire and poet in the early nineteenth century, by Rev. Preb. W. G. Clark-Maxwell; Derbyshire clergy, by W. E. Godfrey; The Mansion, Ashburne, by E. A. Sadler; John, Lord Frescheville of Staveley, by A. C. Wood; Repton charters; Ancient cross-head discovered at Rowsley, by T. L. Tudor; The Burbage cross-shaft, by W. H. Frith; Some Roman pottery from Duffield, by J. Charlton.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol. 7, part 1, contains:—The culture of Pliocene man, by J. Reid Moir; The evolution and distribution of the hand-axe in NE. Ireland, by J. P. T. Burchell and J. Reid Moir; Prehistoric man round Bombay, by K. R. U. Todd; Modes of prehension of some forms of Upper Palaeolithic implements, by Prof. A. S. Barnes; Percy Sladen Trust excavations, Grime's Graves, by A. Leslie Armstrong; Comparative notes on a series of neolithic potsherds from Larne, by S. Piggott and V. G. Childe; The curved flint sickles of Britain,

by J. G. D. Clark; Prehistoric archaeology in Wales since 1925, by W. F. Grimes; A 'handled' beaker from Rodney, Norfolk, by Major S. E. Glendinning, with a report on the skull found with it, by Sir Arthur Keith; A Hallstatt settlement at West Harling, Norfolk, by H. Apling.

The Essex Review, April 1933, includes:—Medieval houses at Felsted and North End, by Rev. G. M. Benton; Early registers of North Benfleet and Nevendon, by Rev. H. Smith; St. Andrew's, Shalford: extracts from the parish register, by S. Hiscock; The Saffron Walden Literary and Scientific Institution, by H. Collar.

Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 2, part 3, includes:—Flint knives found in the Isle of Wight, by H. F. Poole; Notes on the excavation of two round barrows at Niton and a Bronze Age hut on Gore Down, Chale, by G. C. Dunning; Flint implements from a round barrow on Headon Hill; Romano-British brooch from Gore Cliff.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 44, contains:—Kent in early road books of the seventeenth century, by E. G. Box; The financial aspect of the cult of St. Thomas of Canterbury, by C. E. Woodruff; An old view of Tonbridge, by A. Vallance; The list of Saxon churches in the Textus Roffensis, by G. Ward; Tonge Castle, by A. H. A. Hogg; The tapestries from Canterbury cathedral, by A. Vallance; Milton wills (next Sittingbourne), i, by A. Hussey; Donation of manors to Christ Church, Canterbury, and appropriation of churches, by E. G. Box; The dating of timber houses in the Weald of Kent, by the late H. L. Mills; The Grammar Free school at Tenterden, by A. H. Taylor; The Ropers and their monuments in Lynsted church, by A. Vallance; Richborough—Lambèse, by C. W. Knox; Villages on the Wantsum Channel, by G. P. Walker; Two lost brasses, by F. Lambarde; The evolution of the Holmesdale, iii, The manor of Sundrish, by H. W. Knocker; The old telegraph from London to the coast of Kent, by Miss A. G. Hardy; Some aspects of the East Kent wool trade in the thirteenth century, by R. A. Pelham; The Swiss stained windows in the churches of Patricbourne and Temple Ewell, by N. E. Toke; St. Stephen's church, Hackington, and its possible connexion with archbishop Baldwin, by Surgeon-Captain K. H. Jones, with an appendix on the rood screen, by A. Vallance; King James II at Faversham, by S. Wilson; Pottery finds at Sevenoaks; Consecration crosses at Milton Regis; The French prisoners at Groombridge; The Roman road through Edenbridge; Two helmets in Lullingstone church; Note on the arms of Weston of Cranbrook and Tenterden; Sir Andrew Judde—a postscript; The carved bench-ends in Badlesmere church; A sixteenth-century warrant; A Roman coin and abacus-counters from Romney Marsh.

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, October 1932, includes:—Kyme tower and its probable builder; The barony of Talboys; Pre-Ordnance maps of Lincolnshire; Lincolnshire wills in P.C.C.

January 1933 includes:—Seals of Louth Park abbey and of Vicar-General of Lincoln; Aveland; Pre-Ordnance maps of Lincolnshire.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 6, part 4, contains:—Some extents and surveys of Hendon, by

N. G. Brett-James; Hendon survey of A.D. 1321; Muswell Farm, or Clerkenwell detached, by F. W. M. Draper; London in 1689-90, by the Rev. R. Kirk, transcribed by D. Maclean and annotated by N. G. Brett-James; St. Mary's church, Finchley, by E. H. Rann; The White Bear, Cheapside.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, vol. 17, no. 1, includes:—Letters of the First Babylonian dynasty, by T. Fish; Exempla in the Commentaries of Stephen Langton, by Beryl Smalley; Handlist of charters, deeds, and similar documents in the possession of the John Rylands Library, by M. Tyson.

Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, 1932, includes:—Saxon Pewsey, by G. M. Young; A Wiltshire wagon, by R. H. Lane; Fragments for the antiquary (remains of a medieval window).

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 6, no. 1, includes:—Roman stones in the Black Gate, by J. D. Cowan; Ludworth Tower, by W. H. Knowles; The last days of the old Roman wall at Rudchester, by H. L. Honeyman; The old lodge, Langley Dale, by W. H. Knowles; Ballista balls at wall turrets, by P. Corder; A section of the 'Devil's Causeway' near Wandon, by A. W. Milburn; Manside Cross and Camp.

Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian Society, vol. 2, no. 3, includes:—Local historical problems, by J. W. Burrows; Great Wakering, by W. A. Mephram.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 33, part 1, *Miscellanea*, contains:—Yorkshire abbeys and the wool trade, by H. E. Wroot; Wills of the parishes of Rothwell, Saxton, Sherburn in Elmet, Swillington, Thorner, Whitkirk, and Woodkirk, transcribed by the late R. B. Cook; A sixteenth-century rental of the manor of Temple Newsam and its appurtenances, by G. E. Kirk; A rental of the bailiwick of Whitkirk, by G. E. Kirk; Chapter House Records, B $\frac{2}{18}$ P.R.O., by J. Lister; John Harrison, the Leeds benefactor, and his times, by Miss M. A. Hornsey; Extracts from the *Leeds Intelligencer*, 1763-7.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 31, part 2, contains:—Fountains manuscripts; Bronze sword scabbard of La Tène period from the Trent; Pre-Norman stone at Masham; A bronze palstave from Arncliffe in Litton Dale; The origin of the family of Warenne, by L. C. Loyd; Some remarks on Knaresborough castle, by W. A. Atkinson; Iron Age relics from East Yorkshire, by T. Sheppard; Early bronze measures from Selby, by T. Sheppard; The distribution of mesolithic sites in the north of England, by A. Raistrick; Clerical subsidies in the province of York, 1632, 1633, and 1634, by W. J. Kaye; A Roman settlement at Wetherby, by B. J. W. Kent and Mary Kitson Clark; Roman Yorkshire, 1932, by Mary Kitson Clark.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 66, contains:—Earth houses at Garry Iochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist, by the late E. Beveridge and J. Graham Callander; Short cists at Rungally, Fife, by J. T. Gordon; Notes on a two-storeyed grave at Little Asta, Shetland, certain prehistoric relics from Shetland, and a Viking brooch of

silver from Skaill Bay, Orkney, by J. M. Corrie; Lesmoir castle and the church of Essie, with some further notes on Auchindoir, by W. D. Simpson; Notes on a Romano-British cemetery in Hertfordshire, by W. P. Westell; Interim report on the excavation of a Bronze Age dwelling at Yarlishof, Shetland, in 1931, by A. O. Curle; The site of St. Blane's chapel in Rannoch, by A. D. Lacaille; Corn bykes of Caithness, by Mrs. L. Duff Dunbar; An interpretation of a drawing entitled 'Our Lady Kirk of Field, Edinburgh', in H.M. State Paper Office, by H. F. Kerr; Standing stones and other antiquities in Jura, by E. H. Rideout; Excavations in two Iron Age forts at Earn's Heugh, near Coldingham, by V. G. Childe and C. D. Forde; Rudh'an Dunain chambered cairn, Skye, by W. L. Scott; Notes on the Roman forts at Old Kilpatrick and Cray Hill and on a relief of Jupiter Dolichenus, by Sir George Macdonald; An inventory of objects of Roman and provincial Roman origin found on sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman constructions, by J. Curle; Unrecorded urns from different parts of Scotland, by J. Graham Callander; Cross-slabs recently discovered at Millport and Fowlis Wester, by J. J. Waddell; The Ochiltree flag, by Rev. G. A. Sim; Chambered cairns near Kilfinan, Argyll, by V. G. Childe; The Perth psalter, by F. C. Eeles; Inscription on a cross from Kilchoman, Islay, by W. J. Watson; Two long cairns (one horned) and an Ogham inscription near Poltalloch, Argyll, by J. H. Craw.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. 28, part 1, includes:—Norham Castle, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Preston Tower, by G. G. Baker Cresswell; Evelaw, by F. R. N. Curle; Duddo stone circle, by J. H. Craw; Scottish borderers of the sixteenth century, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Note on the Polwarth font, by J. W. M. Loney; The wolf in Berwickshire, by A. A. Falconer.

Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1932, includes:—The prehistoric forts of Scotland, by A. O. Curle; The Solway in history, by W. T. McIntire; Border rural life in the olden time, by W. Barrie; Yarrow Kirk, by Rev. R. S. Kirkpatrick; Oral tradition about Sir Walter Scott collected in Ettrick and Yarrow, by Rev. W. C. Fraser; The barony of Hawick and the Lovell family, by Mrs. S. C. Wilson; Flodden: Lancashire and Cheshire notabilia, by J. D. Smith; George Borrow and the Scottish borders, by J. Pringle; Common-riding finances 85 years ago: the festival of 1846, by J. Edgar; Sir Walter Scott and Galashiels, by G. Crichton.

Y Cymmrodor, vol. 43, contains:—The Cross Nawdd, by E. Owen; Goronwy Owen, and the college of William and Mary, by B. B. Thomas; Some records of the Free Grammar School of Deythur, in the county of Montgomery, 1690–1900, by C. Campbell; Noë, king of Powys, by P. C. Bartrum; A sequel to the French invasion of Pembrokeshire, by D. Salmon; Welsh surnames in the border counties of Wales, by T. E. Morris.

Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, vol. 63, includes:—The Lordship of Cardiff, by W. Rees; Old St. Mary's church, Cardiff, by D. R. Paterson.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 57, includes:—The Cwmgwili manuscripts; Llandovery charter.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 62, part 2,

contains:—An ancient road in the Bog of Allen, by R. A. S. Macalister; The abbey of Molana, co. Waterford, by Rev. P. Power; A burial cairn on Seefin mountain, co. Wicklow, by R. A. S. Macalister; Richard, Duke of York, as viceroy of Ireland, 1447–60, by Prof. E. Curtis; The Dún of Dún Laoghaire, by Rev. M. V. Ronan; The Belladocan skeleton, by H. Morris; Armed forces of the Irish chiefs in the early sixteenth century, by L. Price; Objects of archaeological interest in Lough Neagh, by H. C. Lawlor; The Dún Laoghaire inscribed and ornamented stones, by Rev. M. V. Ronan; Observations on the inscription and decoration on the Dún Laoghaire stones, by L. S. Gógan; Report on the ancient graveyard at Annalong, co. Down, by R. G. Berry and M. J. Nolan; Ogham graffiti, by R. A. S. Macalister; A souterrain near Reynella, co. Westmeath, by R. Murray; Note on Silva Foclut, by H. Morris.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 37, no. 1, includes:—The antiquity of the Greek alphabet, by Rhys Carpenter; The Pazirik burial of Altai, by M. P. Griaznov and E. A. Golomshtok; The archonship of Ekphantos, by B. D. Meritt; Two bronze statuettes, by Gisela M. A. Richter; The last inventory of the pronaos of the Parthenon, by W. S. Ferguson and W. B. Dinsmoor; Hadad and Atargatis at Palmyra, by M. Rostovtzeff; Some reliefs at Budapest, by Georgiana G. King; A comparison between Eskimo and palaeolithic art, part ii, by F. de Laguna.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. 42, part 1, includes:—A Puritan Counter-Reformation, by E. B. Greene.

Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, vol. 11, contains:—The political propaganda of 44–30 B.C., by K. Scott; Terra Sigillata in the Princeton Collection, by H. Comfort; Antiquities of the Janiculum, by A. W. Van Buren and G. P. Stevens; The sleep of death, by M. B. Ogle; The large baths at Hadrian's Villa, by H. D. Mirick; The vestibule group at Hadrian's Villa, by W. L. Reichardt.

Old-Time New England, vol. 23, no. 4, includes:—A conjectural restoration of the 'Old College' at Harvard, by S. E. Morison; The Aptuxet trading post, by P. H. Lombard.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 20, part 1, includes:—Neolithic research in Lower Austria, by E. Beninger; A stone age find in the Solstein district; Bronze pins from Kufstein-Zell and Kufstein-Sparchen; A Hallstatt tumulus in Vienna; A late stone age earthwork at Lojane.

Académie royale de Belgique, Bulletin de la Commission d'Histoire, tome 96, bulletins 2–4, includes:—Census of the population of Ypres in the seventeenth century, by J. De Smet; The statutes of 1383 of the fraternity of St. Barbe at Florence, by A. Grunzweig; The rights and revenues of the Duke of Limbourg, 1389–93, by F. Quicke.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, November 1932, includes:—A terracotta vase from Centuripe (Centorbi), Sicily, by V. Verhoogen; The monument of Bishop Reginard, by M. Crick-Kuntziger; Courtrai faience, by H. Nicaise.

January 1933, includes:—The excavations at Apamea, by F. Mayence; A sixteenth-century damask set, by M. Calberg; Figures of Virtues in Mosan art of the twelfth century, by Comte de Borchgrave d'Altena.

Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua, vol. 8:—The spread of neolithic elements from Central Europe to the East is discussed by A. Äyräpää (Europaeus) in an article on the Battle-axe culture in Russia. This is an important contribution of 159 pages, and is well illustrated. Early Stone Age finds in White Russia are described by von Richthofen, and graves figured, with geological river-sections. Jacob Hummel writes on the archaeology of Azerbaijan, with photographs and diagrams of weapons and pottery. The above are in German, but A. M. Tallgren's lectures at University College, London, last May on Inner Asiatic and Siberian Rock-pictures are published in English, and miscellaneous notes at the end in French, including bronze figures, jade sword-mounts, and spurious antiquities.

L'Anthropologie, tome 43, nos. 1-2, mars 1933. A bibliography of the Stone Age in the Far East concludes a paper by M. Sarasin on prehistoric research in Siam. He recognizes two periods with pottery and two earlier ones without, giving photographs of various implements in different materials. Two papers follow, on Linguistics in connexion with Anthropology, and Music as a social institution. M. Vaufrey prints the material of his address to the Prehistoric Congress in London on the folded alluvium of Gafsa, with explanatory sections; and M. Lantier discusses the Bronze Age dress of Scandinavia. Father Teilhard de Chardin reviews a work on Man's place among vertebrates; and H. Friederich's article on the Piltdown skull and lower jaw is noticed by M. Vallois. There are discussions of glacial phases as recorded in river deposits; an absolute chronology in geology; and the geological age of certain elephants. It is pointed out in a review of Messrs. Burkitt and Childe's Chronological table of Prehistory that de Geer's dates are considered an exaggeration, the Littorina Sea is probably about 3000 B.C., the gallery graves began about 2200, and the Aunjetitz period about 1800. There are also interesting reviews of works on German Prehistory (p. 128) and neolithic pottery in Britain (p. 132); but the statement that 'transverse' arrow-heads are unknown in Great Britain needs qualification.

Revue Archéologique, novembre-décembre 1932, contains:—Salomon Reinach, by E. Pottier; Gothic art in Seville after the reconquest, by E. Lambert; Bibliography of recent publications of Roman inscriptions, by R. Cagnat and M. Resnier.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 29, no. 12, décembre 1932. Dr. Baudouin mentions some flint querns which point to agriculture in early neolithic times, and thinks that flint sickle-teeth show its beginnings in the period of La Madeleine. M. Ruhlmann reports on palaeolithic finds in the middle Atlas, and the Abbé Breuil writes on early palaeolithic chronology in western Europe. Several English sites are brought into his scheme, and he suggests renaming the Chelles type after Abbeville. Flake industries are associated with glaciations, and hand-axes (flaked on both faces) with interglacial periods. He assigns a preglacial date to the Ipswich series, but associates Le Moustier with the Würm glaciation. MM. Cabrol and Coutier discuss the flaking of obsidian in Mexico; and M. Dumas illustrates two series of palaeoliths from the Gard. A socketed iron point

9½ in. long and a military emblem are connected by M. Viré with the siege of Uxellodunum in 51 B.C.; and a neolithic occupation-site at Le Havre is described by M. Duteurtre.

Tome 30, no. 1, janvier 1933. A list of members and addresses is given in this number, also two presidential addresses. The main article is by M. Pontier, on the quaternary elephants of the Charente, teeth and implements being illustrated. M. de Givenchy throws light on an obscure subject in a paper on the primitive Chelles industry of Saint-Même-les-Carrières in the Charente, with large illustrations. Some incinerated burials at Rouet in Dépt. Hérault are assigned to the third phase of the neolithic period, when inhumation was the general practice.

Tome 30, no. 2, février 1933. In connexion with the excavations at Ras Shamra a photograph is given of a *tribulum* or sledge with flint teeth used for threshing. It is also known in France (p. 112). Renewed interest in the neolithic period is attested by the appointment of a special committee and a review on p. 108. M. Louis Siret writes on the graver-blow in Le Moustier times, and gives illustrations; M. l'Hostis discusses the megaliths of St. Dénec in Finistère; and M. Berthol describes two enamelled brooches from Mont Hérapel in Moselle. Grand-Pressigny flint blades from Boutigny, Seine-et-Oise, are figured by Dr. R. de Saint-Périer; and M. Duteurtre records the discovery of a flint site of Le Campigny date at Bréauté, Seine-inférieure.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Constantine, janvier 1933, includes:—A stele with Greek inscription found at Constantine, by Dr. Eynard; Rock engravings and inscriptions, by E. Vallet; A Chellean 'coup de poing' from the Djebel Chenoua, by Dr. Marchand.

Février 1933, contains:—The prehistoric station at l'Oued Djouf El Djemel, by R. Le Du.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1932, parts 2 and 3, includes:—The priory and seignory of Rantigny, by J. Tremblot; Military life at Amiens in 1830, by C. de Santeul; A lay clerk of the seventeenth century, by A. Maillard.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, vol. 44, contains:—Jean de Pontrincourt, viceroy of Canada, 1557–1615, by A. Hugnet.

Précis analytique des travaux de l'Académie de Rouen, 1931, includes:—Conflict between the archbishop of Rouen and the religious of Fécamp in the seventeenth century concerning the exemption and jurisdiction of the abbey, by G. de Beaurepaire; The commune of Rouen, 1321–82, by E. Le Parquier; The municipal organization of Rouen from 1382 to 1449, by E. Le Parquier.

21 Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, 1931, contains:—Report of the Commission from 1 April 1931 to 31 March 1932, by G. Bersu and H. Zeiss; The Stone and Early and Middle Bronze Ages in England and Wales (1914–31), by T. D. Kendrick; The Late Bronze Age, Hallstatt and La Tène ages in England and Wales (1914–31), by C. Hawkes; Roman and early medieval coin statistics for Westphalia and neighbouring districts, by F. Langewiesche and A. Wormstall; Earthworks in Northern Dalmatia, by W. Buttler.

Germania, Jahrg. 17, Heft 2, includes:—A bronze mirror and a bottle of early La Tène age from Hochheim, by G. Behrens and O. Schwabe; Early La Tène graves at Crumstadt, by H. Amberger; Eyed Egyptian torcs, by K. Bittel; The Nickenrich inscription, by L. Weisberger; Diana Tifatina on the Limes, by E. Krüger; A statuette of a girl at Köln, by F. von Lorentz; Bow strengthening pieces of bone from Roman military sites, by K. Stade; The inscription on the Güttingen bronze patera, by R. Egger; Early medieval imitations of antique cameos, by G. A. S. Snijder.

Mannus: Zeitschrift für Vorgeschichte, Band 25, Heft 1, 1933. Gustaf Kossinna's map of German finds of the early Empire is published posthumously; and Karl Waller has an article on cemeteries of the Chauzi on the North Sea coast, with many illustrations of pottery. Dr. Hans Wagener has a note on the first utilization of iron ore, and Dr. La Baume treats the primitive plough from the prehistoric and ethnographical standpoints. Martin Richter reports on the excavation of a new La Madeleine cave known as the Kniegrotte near Döbritz, and the illustrations include an engraving of a horse on a bone chisel.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Band 23, Heft 1-2, 1932. Walther Adrian deals with the larger flint industries of North Germany during the last Ice Age and the Mesolithic period, and adds a bibliography. The cultures are named after Balver-cave, Schallsee, Osning, and Sylt; and the relation between the hand-axe and celt is discussed. *Kernbeil* is used as the equivalent of the French *pic*, and *Pickel* defined as a pointed implement with flaked surfaces and elongated oval outline. Tardenois groups in central Europe are mapped and discussed by Lothar F. Zotz; and von Richthofen deals with primitive buildings and the home of the Hamites. K. Jazdzewski's summary of the funnel-beaker culture (*Trichterbecher Kultur*) is well illustrated and furnished with a bibliography; and Miss Winifred Lamb writes in English on Schliemann's prehistoric sites in the Troad. Bronze finds in northern Albania are described by Radu Vulpe and include socketed axe-heads which are compared with examples from Syria and Palestine.

Notizie degli Scavi, 6th ser., vol. 8 (1932), fasc. 1-3. Susa, Discovery of the amphitheatre and other Roman remains, by P. Barocelli. Liguria, Various Roman buildings and remains of a bridge along the Via Julia Augusta at Ventimiglia, San Remo, etc., by the same. Este, Miscellaneous objects including bronze utensils and a statuette of Zeus, terracotta figurine, stele with figure of Attis, etc., by A. Callegari, who also describes the discovery in a wall of the Cathedral of Monselice of a cylindrical ash-chest carved with scrollwork (first century A.D.), in which a niche with a seated figure has been inserted later. Bologna, Discovery of Roman foundations, roadway, lead pipes, etc., of some importance for the topography of the city, by E. Andreoli; A. Negrioli describes in great detail the rooms of an important villa (late Republican and early Imperial Ages) which has been partially excavated outside the Porta Lame, with mosaic floors (one remarkable carpet pattern), hypocausts, etc. Porano (near Orvieto), Discovery of an Etruscan tomb and illustrated inventory of the contents including a bronze mirror (Paris and Helen with the Dioscuri) and vessels, pottery, figured Etruscan vases, by A. Minto; Tarquinia, Exploration and restoration of the sepulchral chamber

in one of the tumuli of the 'Doganaccia' (seventh century B.C.), by G. Cultrera; Grottaferrata, A marble slab which had been pierced with holes to form the transenna of a window in the abbey-church, but originally inscribed with a series of Latin moral sentiments (about A.D. 100), by R. Paribeni; Tivoli, Villa of Hadrian, statue of an athlete (torso and right leg), head of an Amazon, Praxitelean head recalling that of the Hypnos in the Prado, fragment of a relief (Judgement of Paris), by the same; Ciciliano, sculptured marble table-support with dedication to P. Plautius Pulcher by Idmo his freedman, by the same; Castel di Sangro, An Oscan inscription connected, apparently, with some public building, and a Latin one recording the erection of a porticus and saepa for the Ludi Augustales, by V. Balzano; Reggio, E. Galli describes various finds probably coming from the ancient Sybaris; Sicily: Tombs and objects from a cemetery at Gela, including a fine bronze hydria and a cup signed by Tleson son of Nearchus, by P. Orsi; Sardinia: Riola (Cagliari), find of 142 Imperial bronze coins (mostly Alexander Severus to Gallienus), by A. Taxamelli.

Fasc. 4-6. Boretto (on the Po, between Reggio and Parma), A Cemetery (first century A.D.) with tombs and epitaphs of freedmen families, the Vibii and Concordii, the latter having a monument of unusual form which has been reconstructed in the public garden of Reggio Emilia, by S. Aurigemma, who also describes some minor discoveries in the neighbourhood. Ostia, G. Calza publishes with commentary a new section of the Fasti of the town, inscribed on a slab which had been used in the pavement of a house near the Forum, perhaps as early as the end of the third century. The Fasti, which cover part of the reign of Trajan (108-13), besides supplying the names of several consuls, record the dedication of his Thermae and aqueduct, Forum, Temple of Venus in Caesar's Forum, and other buildings. Nemi, Detailed and fully illustrated report by G. Cultrera of the results of the first period of operations (1st May to 20th July 1929) for the recovery of the Roman ships from the bed of the lake. The form and construction of the vessel were fairly clear, but the abundant materials of the superstructures (bricks, tiles, heating pipes, mosaics, etc.) did not provide information as to their plan or elevation. The coins found ran from the age of Augustus to Maximianus. Some lead piping bore the name of Caligula. The only artistic objects recovered were five bronze heads of animals (lion, leopard, wolf) with rings in their mouths, of similar character to those which have long been in the Terme Museum. One of them belonged to a rudder, from which it is inferred that the ships were not intended to be stationary.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, ser. 6, vol. 8 (1932), fasc. 3, 4. Etymology of Ancient Sicilian place-names, by A. Ceci; The sexagesimal system and the Indo-European numerals, by V. Pisani; The political tradition of the Antigonids and the work of Demetrius II, by P. Treves.

Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, 9 (1932), nos. 3 and 4. F. Fornari publishes with explanatory text four plans showing at different levels the results of the excavations in and around the Basilica of San Sebastiano on the Via Appia. A twelfth-century Madonna (coloured plate) painted in the apse of S. Silvestro at Tivoli; on the Child's nimbus the letters REX take the place of the arms of the usual cross; by Bp. M. Besson. An important

article by G. Lugli and the late Dr. Ashby describes the discovery of the Basilica of Junius Bassus (later S. Andrea Cata Barbara) on the Esquiline owing to the excavation of the site for the new Pontifical Institute of Oriental Studies. Dr. Ashby describes the wall-decoration in *opus sectile*, known from surviving portions and from drawings; but no further traces were discovered in the excavations. The history of the church of S. Agostino at Rome, by Mgr. Kirsch. Built in its present form by Cardinal D'Estouteville in 1479, but the apse of the left transept survives from the older church of the second half of the fourteenth century. M. T. Tozzi describes the silver Treasure of the Esquiline (of Projecta), the greater part of which is in the British Museum. Comparisons with the Treasure of Traprain and other specimens of late Roman plate.

Clara Rhodos, vol. 6-7, contains the following articles by G. Jacopi:—Archaeological exploration at Kamiros, ii; Excavations in the necropolis of Rhodes; Excavations and researches at Nisiros; The early Christian basilica at Arcassa; The miniatures of the Patmos codices; Examples of embroidery, pictures and sculptures in the Treasury of the monastery of Patmos; Examples of Rhodian pottery of Lindos type.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueologica Luliana, January 1933, includes:—Religious confraternities in Mallorca, 1478-84, by A. Sanxo; Constitutions and ordinances of Mallorca, by A. Pons; Ordinances of the Inquisition, 1535, by J. Pons i Marqués.

February-March 1933 includes:—Raymond Lulle and Raymond Mafti, by E. Longpré; Constitution and Ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons; Mallorcan numismatics, by E. Fajarnes; Roman antiquities discovered in the island of Mallorca, by J. L. Bernal.

Fornvännen, 1933, häfte 1-2. Nearly fifty pages are devoted to an obituary notice of Bernhard Salin, Hon. Fellow of the Society since 1925: his artistic achievements are emphasized, and a bibliography is appended. A. Nordén discusses the type and date of a ship engraved on a rock at Kårstad, Norway; and Carl Engel deals with the megalithic tombs of East Prussia. K. B. Wiklund contributes philological observations on the Swedish colonization of Finland; and Agnes Geijer describes a remarkable Romanesque embroidered stole from a bishop's tomb in Roskilde cathedral.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 31, Heft 2, contains:—Classical architecture in Zürich, by H. Hoffmann.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, tome 32, 2 and 3 fasc., contains:—An archaic tomb at Old Cairo, by F. Boghdady; The excavations at Karnak, 1931-2, by H. Chevrier; Report on four skulls of the XIIth Dynasty, Dashûr, by D. E. Derry; A tomb of the XIXth Dynasty at Qantir, by H. Gauthier; A fragment of a Latin tablet, by O. Guérard; Pendants of insect shape on Egyptian collars, by L. Keimer; A fortress of the Middle Empire (?) at Abou-Rawäch, by R. Macramallah; An Egyptian vase from ancient Parthia, by S. Yeivin.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday 2nd February 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.
Prof. A. E. Richardson was admitted a Fellow.

Letters were read from Margaret, Viscountess Dillon and from Mrs. Garraway Rice, thanking the Fellows for the messages of sympathy recently sent to them.

The election by the Council of Robert Holland-Martin Esq., C.B., as a member of Council and as Treasurer was confirmed.

Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, in the name of the Fellows, congratulated the President on his election as a Permanent Trustee of the British Museum.

The President expressed his thanks.

Mr. Oscar Raphael, F.S.A. exhibited an inlaid scramasax found in Southwark.

Mr. G. D. Hornblower, F.S.A., exhibited a medieval heraldic pendant found in Egypt (p. 307).

Prebendary Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., exhibited a grant of Arms to John Mundy dated 2 Henry VIII.

The following were elected Fellows:—Mr. Henry Whitaker, Mr. Charles William Phillips, Mr. William Abel Pantin, Mr. John Grahame Douglas Clark, Mr. William Alfred Cragg, Lt.-Col. James William Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Anthony Richard Wagner, Portcullis Pursuivant, Mr. Harold Stratton Davis, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Percival Victor David, Bart., Mr. Gilbert Machell Bland, Mr. Walter Parry Haskett-Smith, Mr. Frank Coston Taylor, and Mr. Thomas Overbury, F.R.I.B.A.

Thursday 9th February 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, Mr. E. Yates, Mr. W. P. Haskett-Smith, Mr. A. R. Wagner, and Miss M. S. Holgate.

A letter was read from Miss Minet thanking the Fellows for the message of sympathy sent to her on the death of her father.

The following were elected Honorary Fellows:—Dr. Oswald Menghin, Dr. Hugo Obermaier, Dr. Paul Reinecke, Dr. Ugo Rellini, Dr. Hans Seger, Dr. Ruy de Serpa Pinto, Dr. Luis Siret, Dr. Van Stein Callenfels, Dr. Aarne Michael Tallgren, Dr. Otto Tschumi, Dr. Ferenc Tompa, Dr. Wilhelm Unverzagt, Dr. Miloje Vassits, and Dr. Paul Vouga.

Dr. Tancred Borenius read a paper on further aspects of the Iconography of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Thursday 16th February 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. A. Cragg and Lt.-Col. J. W. Fisher were admitted Fellows.

Dr. Rose Graham, F.S.A., read a paper on a picture-book of the life of St. Anthony the abbot, executed for the monastery of St. Antoine de Viennois in 1426.

Thursday 23rd February 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Mrs. Wheeler, F.S.A., read a paper on the Verulamium excavations and a Belgic *oppidum* at Wheathampstead.

Thursday 2nd March 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Mr. J. G. D. Clark and Mr. C. W. Phillips were admitted Fellows. Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, F.S.A., exhibited carnelian mounts from a helmet and pierced plaques of the sixth century from Hamworthy, Dorset, and a Kimmeridge shale arm of a Roman chair from Preston, Dorset.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of horn-books.

Mr. G. W. Younger, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century casket.

The following were elected Fellows:—Major Cecil Clare Adams, Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, Mr. Geoffrey Lucas, Mr. Leonard Twiston Davies, Mr. William Percy Hedley, Dr. Stanley Marchant, Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, Mr. Robert Rattray Tatlock, Mr. Max Edgar Lucien Mallowan, Mr. Geoffrey Mentor Bark, Rev. Canon Marwood Anselm Rauceby Thorold Cole, and Dr. Joan Evans.

Thursday 9th March 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., read a paper on the abbot's house at Battle Abbey.

Thursday 16th March 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Dr. Joan Evans and Mr. F. C. Taylor were admitted Fellows.

Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., read a paper on trial excavations at the so-called Danish camp at Warham, near Wells, Norfolk.

Mr. H. C. Beck, F.S.A., read a paper on etched carnelian beads.

Thursday 23rd March 1933. Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Mr. W. P. Hedley, Mr. W. A. Pantin, Mr. R. R. Tatlock, and Mr. G. Lucas.

Mr. Estyn Evans, F.S.A., read a paper on the Bronze spear-head in Britain.

Thursday 30th March 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Dr. Stanley Marchant was admitted a Fellow.

Miss Dorothy Liddell, F.S.A., read a report on the excavations at Hem-bury, Devon.

Thursday 6th April 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the Chair. Major C. C. Adams was admitted a Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1932 was read and thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., read a report on the excavations at Rich-borough.

Anniversary Meeting: Thursday 27th April 1933. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Mr. Oscar Raphael and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot.

Sir Percival David was admitted a Fellow.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1932-3 was read:

Research.—The Society's excavations at Richborough were carried out successfully during the past season under the general direction of Mr. Bushe-Fox and with the active assistance of Mr. W. G. Klein, whose sudden death in February has terminated a connexion with the Richborough excavations dating back to their beginning. The Society has also assisted in the excavations at Verulamium and Colchester, and reports on the work on all these sites have been presented to the Society during the past session. In addition the Council was able to make a small emergency grant towards the excavations of a threatened part of the site of Caerleon near the south gate.

Publications.—The *Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly during the past year. Volume 81 of *Archaeologia* was published during last summer, volume 82 is in its final stages and the setting up of volume 83 has begun. It is probable that both these volumes will be issued before the end of the year.

The third Report of the Richborough Excavations and the Report on the Excavations at Lydney were published last year and a report on Excavations in London by Mr. Dunning is in preparation.

The Index to volumes i-x of the *Antiquaries Journal* is now in the hands of the printers and should be ready shortly.

Library.—The work on both catalogues has made great progress during the past year and both may now be considered as being up to date, although a considerable amount of revision is being carried out on the Subject Catalogue. In consequence the Council has terminated the engagement of one of the cataloguing staff. The number of Fellows and others using the Library shows no diminution and the number of books borrowed is well up to the average.

The following books other than those sent for review have been presented since the last Anniversary:

From the Authors:

Some bibliographical notes on the first book printed on the Siege of Malta (1565), by Major H. A. Balbi.

Barlow family records, by Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu Barlow, Bart., F.S.A.

Some additional notes concerning the Prattinton collections of Worcestershire history, by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

A fifteenth-century armourer's letter, by Major H. D. Barnes, F.S.A.

Two inventories in the library of Worcester cathedral, by Canon J. E. H. Blake, F.S.A.

The murderers of St. Thomas Becket in popular tradition, by Dr. Tancred Borenius. St. Thomas Becket in Art, by Dr. Tancred Borenius.

A short history of the castle, honor, church and borough of Castle Rising, Norfolk, by H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, F.S.A.

Heart Burial, by C. Angell Bradford, F.S.A.

The prehistoric settlement of Northern Norway, by Dr. A. W. Brøgger, Hon. F.S.A.

Fob seals in the seventeenth century, by F. Buckley, F.S.A.

Medieval sculptures at Winchester College, by H. Chitty, F.S.A.

Roman Britain in 1931, by R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., and M. V. Taylor, F.S.A.

Monumental brasses in Somerset, pt. i, by A. B. Connor.

A microlithic flint industry on the Durham coast, by G. Coupland.

- Le cimetière gaulois et gallo-romain par incinération du Mesnil de Posses, by L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A.
- Catalogue of manuscripts and deeds in the library of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, by E. W. Crossley, F.S.A.
- An inventory of objects of Roman and provincial Roman origin found on sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman constructions, by Dr. James Curle, F.S.A.
- Owston church, Leicestershire, by A. R. Dent.
- The families of Ewen of East Anglia and the Fenland, by C. L'Estrange Ewen.
- Medieval games and gaderyngs at Kingston-upon-Thames, by Dr. W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, F.S.A.
- The Gorges monument in Salisbury cathedral, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher.
- The Nettlecombe font with representations of the Seven Sacraments, by Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A.
- A Lancashire entomologist in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A.
- Battleghore, Williton, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
- Rude stone monuments of Exmoor, pt. 3, by H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.
- The cathedral church of Ripon, by Cecil Hallett, F.S.A.
- Le premier habitat réel à Anvers, by G. Hasse.
- Notes bibliographiques sur l'homme de Péking et l'homme de Rhodésie, by G. Hasse.
- Silex à coloration artificielle, by G. Hasse.
- Epées de l'âge du Fer, by G. Hasse.
- Notes sur la rupture de digues dans le polder de Grembergen-Moerzeke, by G. Hasse.
- Le débitage du bois de cerf au moyen âge, by G. Hasse.
- Notes géologiques sur *Sinanthropus Pekinensis*, by G. Hasse.
- Notes archéologiques sur des fouilles à Namur, by G. Hasse.
- Note sur des vases du 10^e siècle en Campine et en Flandre, by G. Hasse.
- Note sur deux harpons et un peigne gallo-romains trouvés à Maisières près de Mons, by G. Hasse.
- Bibliographie Américaine, by G. Hasse.
- Le 'Verdrongen Land' de Saafingen, by G. Hasse.
- Wigan's part in the Civil War and in the events which immediately preceded it, 1639-1651, by A. J. Hawkes, F.S.A.
- Notes on the history of Saint Martha's by Guildford in Surrey, by O. M. Heath.
- The pedigree roll of Sir William Meredith of Stansty, 1604, by W. J. Hemp, F.S.A.
- A medieval bronze pectoral cross, by Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.
- The Violin-makers of the Guarneri family (1627-1762); their life and work, by W. H. Hill, A. F. Hill, F.S.A., and A. E. Hill.
- A saunter through Kent with pen and pencil, by Sir Charles Igglesden, F.S.A.
- George Edwards, F.R.S. (1694-1773), by T. E. James.
- The ancient bridges of mid and eastern England, by E. Jervoise.
- Catalogue of the silver plate in the offices of the Privy Council and H.M. Treasury, by E. A. Jones, F.S.A.
- Catalogue of the plate, portraits and other pictures at King's College, Cambridge, by E. A. Jones, F.S.A.
- Vorbericht über die Grabungen auf der neolithischen Siedlung von Merimde-Benisalâme, by H. Junker.
- The church of St. John Baptist, Inglesham, Wilts., by W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.
- La Chanson de Roland, MS. Digby 23 Bodleian, edited by Comte A. de Laborde, Hon. F.S.A.
- L'Étendard de Guillaume le Conquérant, by Dr. E. Lomier.
- Archaeology—extract from Irish Free State Year Book, by Dr. A. Mahr.
- A short general guide to the national collections in the National Museum of Ireland, by Dr. A. Mahr.
- Excavation of urn burials at Clonshannon, Imaal, co. Wicklow, by Dr. A. Mahr and L. Price.
- Guide to the National Museum of Ireland, by Dr. A. Mahr.

- Die Primitivtypen des Neolithikums von Merimde-Benisalâme, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.
- Paläolithische Funde in der Umgebung von Benisalâme, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A.
- The excavations of the Egyptian University in the Neolithic site at Maadi, by O. Menghin, Hon. F.S.A., and Mustafa Amer.
- Chapters in the history of terrestrial magnetism, by Dr. A. Crichton Mitchell.
- Early man in the Isle of Man, by Ramsey B. Moore.
- Welsh surnames in the Border counties of Wales, by T. E. Morris, F.S.A.
- Die Angaben der römischen Itinerare über die Heerstrasse Köln-Eifel-Reims, by Dr. Reiner Müller.
- The Roman amphitheatre at Chester: the S.E. corner of the Roman fortress, Chester, by Prof. R. Newstead, F.R.S., and Prof. J. P. Droop, F.S.A.
- The extent of Lawling, A.D. 1310, by Dr. J. F. Nichols, F.S.A.
- Milton Hall: The Computus of 1299, by Dr. J. F. Nichols, F.S.A.
- Southchurch Hall, by Dr. J. F. Nichols, F.S.A.
- Excavation at Mancetter, 1927, by B. H. St. J. O'Neill.
- A new inscribed stone found at Barmouth, by B. H. St. J. O'Neill.
- Cann office: its history and archaeology, by B. H. St. J. O'Neill.
- A Roman road south of Bainbridge, by B. H. St. J. O'Neill.
- La Necropoli di S. Angelo Muxaro (Agrigento) e cosa essa ci dice di nuovo nella questione sicula, by Prof. Paolo Orsi, Hon. F.S.A.
- St. Peter and St. Paul's church, Headcorn, by T. H. Oyler, F.S.A.
- An account of the buildings of Newark priory with a note on its founder's family, by Capt. C. M. H. Pearce, F.S.A.
- Henry Cromwell, by R. W. Ramsey, F.S.A.
- Il congresso preistorico internazionale a Londra, by Prof. U. Rellini, Hon. F.S.A.
- Appunti sul paleolitico italiano, by Prof. U. Rellini, Hon. F.S.A.
- False and imitation Roman coins, by A. E. Robinson.
- Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson: his life and work, by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A.
- Chaucer and dermatology, by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A.
- Les origines des invasions des Normands, by Dr. H. Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A.
- The life and letters of H.R.H. Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, by Major F. J. A. Skeet, F.S.A.
- Some additions and corrections to a list of monumental brasses in Surrey, by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.
- The Pool of Liverpool, by R. Stewart-Brown, F.S.A.
- Ninety feet below Nineveh: seeking traces of prehistoric man, by Dr. R. Campbell Thompson, F.S.A.
- The romance of Melusine and de Lusignan, by Sir A. Tudor-Craig, F.S.A.
- An old view of Tonbridge, by Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.
- The tapestries from Canterbury Cathedral, by Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.
- The Ropers and their monument in Lynsted church, by Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.
- Floor tiles and kilns near the site of St. Bartholomew's hospital, Rye, by L. A. Vidler.
- Saint Philip's church, Birmingham, and its Groom-Porter architect, by B. Walker, F.S.A.
- The architectural history of St. Matthew's church, Harwell, by J. W. Walker, F.S.A.
- A Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Herts., by W. P. Westell.
- Belgic cities of Britain: Wheathampstead and Verulamium, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A.
- Summary of the Verulamium excavations, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Mrs. Wheeler, F.S.A.
- The story of Llandaff cathedral, by Canon E. W. Williamson, F.S.A.
- Roman villa at Southwick, by S. E. Winbolt.
- Excavations at Hascombe camp, Godalming, by S. E. Winbolt.
- Wealden glass: the old Surrey-Sussex industry, by S. E. Winbolt.
- Court Book of the Liberty of Saint Sepulchre . . . Dublin, 1586-1590, by Herbert Wood, F.S.A.

From John Allan, F.S.A. :

The ancient British sculptured rocks of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders, by G. Tate.

From George Audley :

Audley Pedigrees, part ii, by A. L. Reade.

From Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart. :

Half an hour at Lincoln cathedral, by R. S. Godfrey.

The Lincolnshire Magazine, nos. 1 and 2.

From the Standing Council of the Baronetage :

Official roll of the baronets, 31 January 1932.

From Dr. G. Bersu, Hon. F.S.A. :

Das Fürstengrab von Hassleben.

From H. S. Braun, F.S.A. :

Excavation of Roman material at Hamper Mills, near Watford, by Norman Davey.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

The Luttrell Psalter.

Coins of the Roman Empire, vol. 2.

The Sturge Collection : an illustrated selection of flints from Britain, by R. A. Smith.

From J. M. Bullock :

The Newton stone, by F. C. Diack

The Maiden stone, by W. D. Simpson.

From A. W. Clapham, Secretary :

Le Capitole et le Parlement de Toulouse, by Henri Ramet.

La Basilique de Sainte-Reine à Alesia, by L. Morillot.

Pélerinages dominicains, by Kirsch and Roman.

Führer durch die ehemalige Cisterzienserabtei Wettingen beim Thermal-Kurort Baden (Schweiz), by Dr. Hans Lehmann.

L'Hôtel Chambellan, by Eugène Fyot.

Souillac et ses environs, by Abbé P. Pons.

La Chartreuse de Champinot, by Fernand Mercier.

L'Abbaye de la Bussière, by Eugène Fyot.

L'Abbaye Saint-Germain des Prés et son monastère Bénédictin, by G. Lacour-Gayet.

Perpignan, by Pierre Vidal.

L'Ordre de Saint-Lazare de Jérusalem en Orient : son passé—son présent, by Paul Bertrand.

Port-Royal des Champs, by A. Gazier.

La Catedral de Fréjus.

L'église cathédrale Saint-Vincent de Châlon-sur-Saône : pierres tombales, inscriptions et documents historiques, by J. Martin.

Essai d'interprétation des fouilles opérées au Château de Fougères par le Syndicat d'Initiative, by H. le Bouteiller.

Les monuments des Andelys.

Monuments lapidaires, by Abbé F. Caneto.

Notice sur les cryptes de l'abbaye Saint-Victor-lez-Marseille.

Guide du visiteur à Alesia.

L'œuvre des architectes toulousains.

The Basilica and the Basilican Church of Brixworth, by C. F. Watkins.

Memorials of the Church of St. Peter, Barnstaple, by J. R. Chanter.

From Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A. :

Workes of Armorie, by John Bossewell, 1572.

The Accedens of Armory, by Gerald Legh, 1576.

From Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A. :

Notes on Appledore church.

From the Congress :

Congressus secundus archaeologorum Balticorum, Rigae, 19-23 August 1930.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES 351

From George Eumorfopoulos, F.S.A.

Catalogue of the George Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese and Korean bronzes, sculpture, jades, jewellery, and miscellaneous objects, by W. Percival Yetts, vol. 3, Buddhist sculpture.

From H. W. Fincham, F.S.A. :

Historical pamphlets issued by the library committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, nos. 1-4.

The thirteenth-century statutes of the Knights Hospitallers, by Col. E. J. King, F.S.A.

The Regulations of the old Hospital of the Knights of St. John at Valetta, by W. K. R. Bedford.

From Miss Goulding :

Louth Grammar School boys, parts 5-8, by the late R. W. Goulding, F.S.A.

From Dr. Rose Graham, F.S.A. :

Dom Ursmer Berlière, by E. de Moreau.

From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A. :

Musae Lapidariae Antiquorum in marmoribus carmina, by J. B. Ferretius, 1672.

The Book of the Beresford Hopes, by H. W. Law and Irene Law.

From H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary :

Reginonis abbatis Prumiensis chronicon.

Liudprandis episcopi Cremonensis opera omnia.

Thietmari Merseburgensis episcopi chronicon.

Richeri historiarum libri quatuor.

Widukindi Rerum Gestarum Saxonicarum libri tres.

Adami Gesta Hammaburgensis Ecclesiae pontificum.

From the Corporation of the City of London :

Calendar of Select Pleas and Memoranda of the City of London, 1381-1412, edited by A. H. Thomas, F.S.A.

From Miss A. F. Man :

On the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, by the late E. H. Man.

From Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, F.S.A.

The sieges of Nicosia and Famagusta, by C. D. Cobham.

The Vatican Library of Sixtus IV, by J. W. Clark.

A short history of Hugh Sexey's hospital, Bruton, by H. Hobhouse.

Memoirs of Charles E. Hill, by R. H. Spencer and H. Johnston.

From the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors :

The barges of the Merchant Taylors' Company, by R. T. D. Sayle.

From H.E. The Mexican Minister in London :

En los confines de la Selva Lacandona : exploraciones en le estado de Chiapas.

Estudio arquitectonico de las ruinas Mayas Yucatan y Campeche.

From G. A. Moriarty, F.S.A. :

A second roll of arms.

English University men who emigrated to New England before 1646, by S. E. Morison.

From Miss Murray :

Early Borough organization in Scotland, vol. 2, by the late David Murray, F.S.A.

From the Director of the National Portrait Gallery :

Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery, 1932.

From the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks :

The Parish Clerks' Company and its charters, by E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.

From C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A. :

Les dernières découvertes archéologiques en Italie.

Sanctuaires d'Italie.

L'art en Italie, by L. Dami.

- From V. B. Redstone, F.S.A. :
Suffolk, by Miss L. J. Redstone.
- From Dr. J. D. Rolleston, F.S.A. :
La ville et le camp romain de Drubeta, by Al-Bărcăcilă.
- From the Secretary of St. Thomas's Hospital :
The history of St. Thomas's Hospital, vol. 1, by F. G. Parsons, F.S.A.
Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, Southwark (1213-1525).
- From the Town Council of Sandwich :
Classified list of the records lodged in the Guildhall of the town and port of Sandwich,
by E. S. Scroggs.
- From T. Sheppard :
Hull Museum Publications.
- From H. Stanford-London :
Le cénotaphe des Comtes de Neuchâtel, by Jean Grellet.
- From Miss Taylor, in memory of her brother E. Reginald Taylor, F.S.A. :
Five volumes of the publications of the Egypt Exploration Society.
- From Myron C. Taylor :
The Underhills of Warwickshire, by J. H. Morrison.
John Underhill, captain of New England and New Netherland, by H. C. Shelley.
- From the Victoria and Albert Museum :
A picture book of English medieval wall-paintings.
Catalogue of Italian sculpture, by Sir Eric Maclagan, F.S.A., and Miss M. H. Longhurst, F.S.A.
- From the National Library of Wales :
Annual Report of the National Library of Wales, 1931-2.
- From the National Museum of Wales :
The Roman legionary fortress at Caerleon, parts i, ii, iii, by V. E. Nash-Williams, F.S.A.
Wales and the Past—two voices, by Prof. J. E. Lloyd, F.S.A.
Exhibition of models of cargo-carrying steamers, 1876-1930.
- From H. B. Walters, F.S.A.
A road name in South Hampstead, by Prof. J. W. Hales.
Bell-metal mortars, by W. C. Pearson.
Notes on the 14th century glass in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Hitcham, by J. C. Powell.
Notes on some Dorset churches by Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., by J. M. J. Fletcher (2 pamphlets).
The SS Collar in Dorset and elsewhere, by J. M. J. Fletcher.
A history of the Smithfield Gate, by E. A. Webb.
The fifteenth century stained glass at Clavering, by F. C. Eeles.
Sussex church music in the past, by K. H. Macdermott.
Llanvillo (Llanfilo) Church, by I. R. Jones.
St. John of Bridlington, by J. S. Purvis.
Memorandum relative to the capture of Colonel Henry Ker of Graden, after Culloden by J. F. Leishman.
Gildas and the English Conquest in Britain, by A. W. Wade-Evans.
The Keats House (Wentworth Place) Hampstead; an historical and descriptive guide.
Harrow Weald, by K. D. Peers; revised edition by W. H. Peers.
Ram's Episcopal Chapel.
Le Musée du Louvre pendant la guerre 1914-1918.
- From the Chairman of the Wigan Public Libraries :
Calendar of the Standish deeds, 1230-1575, preserved in the Wigan Public Library by Rev. T. C. Porteus.

From Mrs. Hugh Wilde, in memory of her husband :

L'art byzantin, by C. Errard and A. Gayet, vol. 4.

From E. E. V. Wright :

A proposed photographic survey of Norfolk, by E. M. Beloe, F.S.A.

Thoughts on Banking, by Daniel Gurney, F.S.A.

General.—The President presided over the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences held in London in August.

The Secretary has been reappointed the Society's representative on the Esher Studentship Committee.

Mr. Ralegh Radford represented the Society at the Third Congress of Christian Archaeology held at Ravenna in September.

A message of congratulation was sent to the Warsaw Society of Science and Literature on the 25th Anniversary of its refoundation.

Mr. Robert Garraway Rice bequeathed to the Society a collection of armorial book-plates, books, and lantern slides, and, subject to the life interest of his widow, half of his residuary estate.

A bequest of £180 and of certain of his architectural drawings was made to the Society by the late Mr. Towry Whyte, and the money has been invested for the benefit of the Research Fund. The Rev. Archer Turner bequeathed to the Society a collection of rubbings and casts of bell-inscriptions made by his father, a former Fellow of the Society.

The Council is indebted to Mr. H. B. Walters for undertaking the arrangement of the whole of the Society's collection of bell material, and to Mr. G. H. Palmer for undertaking to make a catalogue of the Cely-Trevilian collection of autographs.

Lt.-Col. Browne is making considerable progress with the catalogue of the collection of Lantern Slides, and a large cabinet capable of holding the collection has been procured.

The following gifts other than books have been received during the past year:

From Dr. F. W. Cock, F.S.A. :

A commonplace book of Thomas Lewin, F.S.A.

From George Kruger Gray, F.S.A. :

A silver Presidential badge and two silver ash trays, all designed by himself.

From W. J. Hemp, F.S.A. :

Three volumes of impressions of Stall plates of Knights of the Garter, 1822-1906.

A volume of impressions of Stall plates of Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, 1815-1837.

From Lady Hope :

Two original drawings by Hollis.

MS. book of arms : insignia Anglorum armorum illustrium.

From Akerman May :

Three photographs of the excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Wingham, Kent, in 1854.

From R. H. Pearson :

Rubbings of monumental brasses.

From Phillip A. S. Phillips :

Huguenot Goldsmiths in England 1687-1737, compiled by Philip A. S. Phillips.

[Rotograph copy of MS.]

From W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A. :

Engraved portraits of William Curtis, Daniel Wray, Thomas Baskerville, John Yonge Akerman, C. F. Barnwell, John Bridges, James Forbes, Edward Balme, and Beaupré Bell.

From Sir John Sumner, F.S.A. :

Typescript list of the printed papers and miscellanea . . . in the Prattinton Collection . . . , by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

Obituary.—The following Fellows have died since the last Anniversary:

Ordinary Fellows.

Augustus Alfred Arnold, 11th June 1932.
 William George Black, 21st December 1932.
 Major Charles Edward Breese, 15th August 1932.
 William Gershom Collingwood, 1st October 1932.
 John Flavel Curwen, 31st July 1932.
 Harry George William d'Almaine, 27th March 1933.
 Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, 18th December 1932.
 Frederick Lionel Dove, 11th June 1932.
 George Francis Farnham, 7th January 1933.
 George Flood France, 14th February 1933.
 Major William Jesse Freer, 12th July 1932.
 Thomas Whitcombe Greene, 5th May 1932.
 Walter Henrichsen Guthrie, 12th May 1932.
 Percy Reeves Traer Harris, 17th May 1932.
 Walter Burton Harris, 4th April 1933.
 William Thorpe Jones, 7th October 1932.
 Henry Griffith Keasbey, 30th May 1932.
 Walter Gibb Klein, 4th February 1933.
 Charles Frederick Coryndon Luxmoore, 25th February 1933.
 Sir Mervyn Edmund Macartney, 28th October 1932.
 William Minet, 19th January 1933.
 Arthur Moore, 9th December 1932.
 Antonio Fernando de Navarro, 11th October 1932.
 Walter Oliphant, 27th January 1933.
 Col. Francis William Pixley, 27th April 1933.
 Professor Edward Prior, 19th August 1932.
 Robert Garraway Rice, 10th January 1933.
 Rev. Thomas Roberts, 2nd September 1932.
 Frederick Edward Sidney, 19th October 1932.
 Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert Conyers Surtees, 18th April 1933.
 Henry Symonds, 11th February 1933.
 Edward Reginald Taylor, 14th May 1932.
 Atwood Thorne, 6th October 1932.
 Arthur Robinson Wright, 24th December 1932.

Honorary Fellows.

Dom Ursmer Berlière, 27th August 1932.
 Salomon Reinach, 4th November 1932.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK was a prominent Glasgow archaeologist, having been President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society and a benefactor to that city, to which he presented its Mercat Cross. He was elected a Fellow in 1927 and had served for some years as a Local Secretary for Scotland.

WILLIAM GERSHOM COLLINGWOOD was elected a Fellow in 1905, but before that had been appointed a Local Secretary for Cumberland, an office which he resigned in 1928. As an archaeologist he did great work in the north, especially on the history of the Norse settlements and on pre-Conquest Crosses, on which he wrote many articles, culminating in his book on *Northumbrian Crosses* published in 1927. For many years he was editor of the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, of which Society he became President in 1920. Besides his archaeological attainments he was a novelist and an artist of distinction. As an undergraduate at Oxford he had come under the influence of Ruskin whose close friend he became and whose biography he wrote. For a time he was Professor of Art at University College, Reading, but the purely academic life hardly appealed to him and he returned to the Lakes, where he found full scope for his artistic, archaeological, and literary tastes. He died at Conistone on 1st October at the age of 78.

Another prominent Cumberland Fellow has died since the last Anniversary in JOHN FLAVEL CURWEN, who was elected in 1904 and had been appointed a Local Secretary some little time earlier. He was a well-known architect and had contributed a number of papers on local antiquities, especially castles, to the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, of which Society he was an active member.

HARRY GEORGE WILLIAM D'ALMAINE was elected a Fellow in 1922 and was an energetic Local Secretary for Berkshire, contributing occasional reports. He was of great assistance to the Society when the excavations at Wayland's Smithy, on the Berkshire Downs, were being carried out some twelve years or so ago.

GEORGE FRANCIS FARNHAM was elected a Fellow in 1918 and was a Local Secretary for Leicestershire. Although he never contributed to the Society's proceedings he carried out much important work on the manorial history of Leicestershire, publishing regular monographs, either by himself or in collaboration, in the *Transactions* of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, and several books, including *Quorndon Records* and *Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes*. He was one of the most prominent members of the Leicestershire Society, editing its *Transactions* and giving much of his time and leisure to the furtherance of its interests.

MAJOR WILLIAM JESSE FREER was another prominent Leicestershire antiquary, and for many years was the General Secretary of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society. He was elected a Fellow in 1901 and served as a Local Secretary for many years, making frequent reports on matters of

interest occurring in his district. He also served on the Council on several occasions. He was prominent also in the public life of his county, being Clerk of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant.

WALTER HENRICHSEN GUTHRIE was elected a Fellow in 1916 and had served on the Council and on one or two special committees.

WALTER GIBB KLEIN, who died at sea in February while on a pleasure cruise to South America, was elected a Fellow in 1922, had served on the Council, and was a member of the Research Committee. He was best known to the Fellows as the indefatigable Treasurer of the Richborough Excavation Fund. But although that was his nominal position he was far more than a Treasurer. When the excavations were in progress he was in constant residence at Sandwich, being every day the first to reach the site and the last to leave, relieving the archaeological supervisor of most of the routine work connected with the management of the excavating staff, as well as carrying out a considerable amount of archaeological work himself. And his work was not restricted to the summer months. He at least on one occasion spent the whole of an autumn and winter on the site when unemployed grants were being expended in clearing work. He also raised the fund, to which he was himself a generous contributor, for purchasing the land round the Fort at Richborough which was presented to H.M. Office of Works, thus enabling the monument to be seen in suitable surroundings and preventing any encroachments upon it by building.

SIR MERVYN MACARTNEY took but little part in the Society's work, but in 1914 he read an important paper on investigations in the soil in and around St. Paul's Cathedral, comparing the data thus obtained with the statements made in the *Parentalia*. He was for many years Surveyor to St. Paul's, and was knighted on the completion of the reconditioning of the Cathedral in 1930. He was elected a Fellow in 1918.

COLONEL FRANCIS WILLIAM PIXLEY, who was elected a Fellow in 1893, had served the Society for many years as one of the Auditors, and had also served on the Council. He was an original member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and its President in 1905. He was auditor to the Duchy of Lancaster and for a long time had been Receiver-General of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem of which he was a Knight of Justice. He was Registrar of the Standing Council of the Baronetage and was largely responsible for the formation of the Official Roll of the Baronets, and had also written a history of that order.

EDWARD PRIOR was elected a Fellow in 1905, had acted as Auditor, and served on the Council on several occasions. On leaving Cambridge, where he was a noted athlete, he became a pupil of Norman Shaw and did a considerable amount of architectural work both domestic and ecclesiastical in various parts of the country. In 1912 he was appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge and set himself to build up an architectural school in the University, and eventually succeeded in securing the recognition of architecture as a subject of study for a degree. He wrote much on archi-

tectural and allied subjects, his works including a *History of Architecture*, and a *History of English Medieval Figure Sculpture*, this latter with Mr. Arthur Gardner. He took an active part in the organization of the exhibition of English Alabaster work held in the Society's rooms 23 years ago, and in his introductory chapter to the illustrated catalogue laid down the principles for the classification and dating of these essentially English works of art. He was an Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts.

ROBERT GARRAWAY RICE was elected a Fellow in 1891, was a Vice-President from 1924 to 1926, and served on the Council on many occasions, being a member when he died in January at the age of 80. He also for many years served as a Local Secretary for Sussex, making frequent and careful reports, and proving himself indefatigable in that position. He had formed a large collection of archaeological objects on the most catholic lines, ranging from flint implements, which included a large number of especially fine specimens, to armorial bookplates and Sussex ironwork. Many museums, both national and local, will now benefit by his taste and enthusiasm. He will be greatly missed by the Fellows, for he was well known to all, being a phenomenal attendant at the Society's meetings, rarely failing to be present on a Thursday evening, and taking pride in the fact that he generally managed to be the first to sign the attendance book. As stated in an earlier part of this report the Society will benefit considerably under his Will.

EDWARD REGINALD TAYLOR was elected a Fellow in 1916 and had served on the Council. For many years he had acted as Honorary Secretary of the British Archaeological Association, which owes much to his hard work and enthusiasm. To its publications he made several communications, his last, published shortly after his death, being an account of the founding of the Association in 1843 and of the troubles which so soon broke out and led to the foundation of the Royal Archaeological Institute a year or two later.

DOM URSMER BERLIÈRE died in the abbey of Maredsous on 27th August, a fortnight after he had celebrated the Jubilee of his profession in 1882. He was famous as the historian of the Benedictine Order and for his work on monasticism generally, a large number of his contributions appearing in the *Revue Bénédictine*, of which he subsequently became director. In all he published some 360 essays, books, and articles on monastic, liturgical, and historical subjects. During his long life he held many positions in the learned world. He was President of the Belgian Commission royale d'histoire, a member of the Classe des Lettres of the Académie royale, and of the Académie royale d'archéologie. The present Pope made him a consultant to the historical section of the Congregation of Rites, while to him was entrusted the task of establishing the Belgian School at Rome, in whose work he took an active part for many years. Among his other appointments was that of Chief of the Bibliothèque royale. He was elected an honorary fellow of the Society in 1930.

Obituary Notices of LORD DILLON, of WILLIAM MINET, and of SALOMON REINACH have already appeared in the *Antiquaries Journal*.

The Treasurer made a statement on the subject of the Society's finances.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing year:

Sir Charles Peers, *President*; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, *Treasurer*; Mr. R. A. Smith, *Director*; Mr. A. W. Clapham, *Secretary*; Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, Mr. M. C. Burkitt, Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, Mr. G. Kruger Gray, Mr. A. E. Henderson, Dr. G. F. Hill, Canon Claude Jenkins, Mr. C. Johnson, Sir Eric Maclagan, Dr. E. G. Millar, Mr. F. J. E. Raby, Mr. C. O. Skilbeck, Mr. A. E. Stamp, Major G. T. Harley Thomas, Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, and Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler.

The President then delivered his Anniversary Address (p. 217), at the close of which the following resolution was proposed by Dr. G. F. Hill, Vice-President, seconded by Sir Eric Maclagan, Vice-President, and carried unanimously:

That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to the President for his Address and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.

The President signified his assent.

A silver Presidential badge designed and presented by Mr. George Kruger Gray, F.S.A., was worn for the first time at this meeting.

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